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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LXIV.—NO. 108. SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905—SIXTEEN PAGES. ☆ ☆ ☆ PRICE TWO CENTS.

KAISER FIRM FOR CAUSE OF CHINA.

Germany About to Negotiate Treaty for Open Door In and Integrity Of Celestial Empire.

WILL AID "IDEAL" POLICY

Ready to Unite with United States, Britain, and Japan in Promoting the Nation's Development.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—Germany is about to give emphatic evidence of her purpose to uphold the principles of the open door in and the integrity of China. Baron Speck von Sternburg, ambassador of Germany to the United States, is authority for the statement that these principles will form the basis of a commercial treaty which is on the eve of being negotiated between his government and that of China at Shanghai.

While Germany has given repeated assurances that she favored these principles and even went so far as to declare support of them in the convention entered into with Great Britain in 1901 their incorporation in the projected agreement with China is of the greatest importance because it is a link in the chain of world treaties made by the Peking government since the boxer revolt, all of which have as their object the preservation of the existing territorial limits of the empire.

Resents Foreign Imputation.

Germany keenly resents the imputation of England and Englishmen in the far east that she is not sincere in her declaration respecting China. The latest thing at which the Berlin authorities have taken umbrage is the report cabled by the correspondent of the London Times, charging that Germany was pursuing a backhanded policy and that the real purpose is to close the door in the provinces of Shantung and acquire also special favors in that territory.

This report was published in the United States and resulted in sharp criticism of Kaiser Wilhelm and his alleged attitude of duplicity. Baron von Sternburg called this matter to the attention of his government and today received the following important explanation:

"It is a well known fact that article iv., section 2, of the treaty concluded March 6, 1898, between Germany and China with reference to German occupation of Kiaochou gives German capitalists a concession for mining coal within thirty li (24 miles) on both sides of the German railroad in Shantung. Beyond the limits of this German concession there exist in Shantung, Chinese and foreign [non-German] mining concessions. To the latter class belong the British Weihaiwei Gold Mining company. All of these concessions are entirely unrestricted.

"Within the limits of the German concession there exists also a large number of Chinese mines, which not only are operated without the slightest restriction, but they also lately have introduced modern mining machinery.

Mining Concession Cited.

"On the other hand, the Chinese government has granted to a Chinese society, in which Europeans also are interested and which was founded in 1880 and authorized by the Chinese emperor upon recommendation of Li Hung Chang, the right that within a zone of 100 li (eighty miles) no other mines worked with machinery can be opened. The German government has nothing whatever to do with this society or the rights granted it.

"The Chinese government further has promised in the treaty with Germany concerning Kiaochou, that German mining concessions should not be placed in more unfavorable position than other Chinese or European undertakings of the same kind. Relying on this, the German mining company in Shantung asked a short time ago to be given the same privileges for its concessions as the one granted to the Chinese company referred to. The Chinese government has not yet given a decision. The German government has only now heard about the matter and has not taken any position with reference to it."

Baron von Sternburg explained to THE TRIBUNE correspondent that this dispatch shows beyond question that his government is not seeking special privileges of any kind and it does not want them. It has been alleged that German concessionnaires in the strip of territory along the railroad have opposed the importation of modern machinery, thus preventing competition and enabling them practically to control the market. The best answer to this, Baron von Sternburg said, was to be found in the fact stated in the dispatch that modern mining machinery recently has been brought to Chinese mines within the limits of the German concession.

Square Policy in Orient.

The attitude of Germany has been made so clear to the authorities as a result of the representation of Baron Sternburg to the president and Secretary Taft that the government here is convinced that the kaiser is pursuing a square policy in the far east. It has become a cardinal principle of German policy to support the open door throughout the world, believing that German traders by their native ability will be able to dominate all commercial markets if not debarred from the advantages enjoyed by competitors.

This is an optimistic view, which, it is said here, has some justification, but the American authorities have not lost sight of the fact that the victory of Japan over Russia will give the Japanese trader predominance in the Chinese market, which will be strengthened by the nearness of his country to the scene of operations. Germany recognizes that Japan will become even a more serious competitor in the future than she has been in the past, especially if Togo defeats Rojestvensky's heterogeneous command.

But, in spite of this expectation, she decided it would be to her interest to have the open door and abandon the preferential rights granted by treaty in the province of Shantung. Her policy necessarily must affect that of England, of which she has been suspicious for a long time. She is confident the English have not surrendered the dream of acquiring the Yangtse Kiang valley.

"It is urgently necessary for the Germans," says a report made by the Bremen chamber of commerce and just received at the state department, "firmly to resist all English attempts to claim the Yangtse region as being a special sphere of interest. The surrender of German claims there would

(Continued on page 7, column 2.)

EXTRA

4:30 A. M.

FLEET RAIDS JAP COAST

VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS BOMBARD VESSELS OFF HOKKAIDO.

Russian Torpedo Boat Destroyers Descend on Mikado's Northern Ports and Set Fire to Merchant Shipping—Afterwards Disappear in the Fog and Their Movements Cannot Be Detected—Division in Aid of Rojestvensky's Divisions.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

TOKIO, Saturday, May 6, 10 a. m.—The Vladivostok fleet has resumed its raids on northern Japan, evidently as a diversion in favor of Admiral Rojestvensky's approaching fleet.

Yesterday four torpedo boats of Vladivostok division appeared at a point off the southwestern portion of the island of Hokkaido, bombarded several small Japanese trading vessels setting one on fire.

The torpedo boats afterwards departed toward the north. In the afternoon heavy fogs settled down, preventing observation of the movements of the Russian raiders.

Four sailors, whose vessel was damaged by the fire, were rescued. It is not known whether any further damage was done.

SUMMARY OF
The Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905.

THE WEATHER—
FORECAST—Fair Saturday, Sunday rain, fresh west winds, becoming easterly.
Sunrise, 4:41; sunset, 6:54. Moonset, 8:51 p. m.
CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.
Temperature, max. 68, min. 54, mean 61, normal for the day 62. Deficiency for 1905, 218.
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0. Deficiency for 1905, 1.75 inches.
Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 59%, 7 p. m. 54%.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

The Tribune Want Columns Will Be Found on Pages 11,12,13,14

TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.

Strike became less virulent and fewer cases of violence were reported; employers more confident of winning; less talk of troops and governor staid in Springfield. Page 1.

Special deputy sheriffs were assigned to guard delivery wagons and some of them struck; sheriff made trip and reported situation "well in hand." Page 2.

Employers' association arranged to open bureau to hire teamsters and offered reward for arrest of assailants of their men. Page 2.

Northwestern Military academy gasoline launch came to Chicago for food supplies; express companies unable to make deliveries. Page 3.

WASHINGTON.

Germany will conclude treaty with China upholding policy of open door and territorial integrity. Page 1.

Attorney General Moody's opinion that congress may fix freight rates, giving preference to one port over another, made public. Page 7.

Panic over discovery of few cases of yellow fever in canal zone declared by Richard Weightman to be uncalled for; disease not so dangerous as typhoid fever. Page 8.

POLITICAL.

Senate at Springfield refused to pass state gas regulation bill; Chicago's hopes centered in amendment to surplus electricity measure; final test will come today. Page 1.

Wage assignment bill making notice to payor and consent of spouse necessary to contract passed legislature. Page 4.

House at Springfield passed senate bill regulating speed of automobiles; measure advocated by Chicago Automobile club. Page 5.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Rojestvensky's fleet sailed to meet Nebogatoff's division on way north from Singapore; latter will require weeks for refitting. Page 5.

LOCAL.

Understood John C. Fetzer has resigned Union Traction receivership. Page 1.

Former Banker I. N. Perry was acquitted of charge of arson in connection with Hegewisch fire. Page 1.

Mrs. Teresa Grimm, 1438 Belmont avenue, shot and probably fatally wounded Adam Wahl, whom she accused of too persistent wooing. Page 3.

Appellate court ordered Chicago brickmakers' combine to pay George Hinchcliff $15,000 for ruining his business. Page 16.

DOMESTIC.

Oscar Sims and wife, married on Dec. 25, committed suicide near Springfield, Ill., as result of compact to die together. Page 3.

Hyde party called secret meeting of directorate to oust Alexander and Tarbell from Equitable. Page 3.

NEW YORK.

Tobacco trust investigation was instituted by federal authorities. Page 6.

Court instructed jury in Prof. Triggs' libel case to return sealed verdict on Monday. Page 6.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Property at 183-187 Fifth avenue was transferred, under Torrens system, by Gen. Henry Strong to A. E. and F. A. Wells for $140,000. Page 14.

Diversion of traffic to lake lines caused east bound railroads to cut rates on oats. Page 14.

SPORTING.

Britt won from White of England in fight in San Francisco. Page 10.

Double by Flick at critical time gave Cleveland victory over Sox. Page 10.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
COPENHAGEN		United States
GENOA		Palermo
GLASGOW		Numidian
HAMBURG	Allemania	
HAMBURG	Deutschland	
HAVRE	La Bretagne	
LIVERPOOL	Baltic	Cedric.
LIVERPOOL	Westernland	
MARSEILLES	Perugia	
MOVILLE		Bavarian
NAPLES	Neckar	
NAPLES	Italia	
NEW YORK		Celtic

GAS HOPES WANE; CHICAGO MAY WIN

Senate Refuses to Pass State Regulator Bill by Vote of 24 to 16 After Stormy Session.

RIDER ON ELECTRIC ACT.

Final Test Will Come Today with Action on Amendment to Surplus Measure; Analysis of Ballot.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—Gas legislation so far as the state at large is concerned is dead and the senate has the corpse. For Chicago there is an eleventh hour hope, which may be realized tomorrow or which may be laid away with its companion, the state gas regulator bill.

By a vote of 24 to 16 the senate refused to pass the measure giving all cities of the state the right to regulate the rates to be charged their citizens for gas and electric light.

Two more votes would have passed it—if they could have been secured. In a forlorn hope that they might be, James D. Putnam of Peoria was sworn into office this afternoon, he having been voted the seat of George B. Sucher of that district in the morning. That was one additional vote. Gov. Deneen made every effort to convert another—Senator John C. McKenzie of Elizabeth—and failed.

There is a story out tonight that Gov. Deneen did more than use persuasion with some of the senators. He is said to have told Dunlap, who comes from Champaign, that he would veto some of the University of Illinois appropriations, and to have informed Reese of Springfield that there would be no Supreme court building in Springfield if the amended gas bill did not pass.

Put Hope in Stratagem.

With no hope of passing the bill granting authority to all the state the friends of gas legislation turned to stratagem. They inserted a provision giving Chicago the right to regulate rates in the "surplus electric light" bill which they had on third reading, bringing it back to second reading for that purpose.

In this bill Chicago's eleventh hour hopes are centered. It applies only to that city. It will have to go to the people on a referendum for their approval if passed by the legislature.

As the bill now stands on the third reading and ready for its fate tomorrow, it grants Chicago and Chicago alone both the right to regulate gas and electric light rates, subject to revision by the courts, and the right to sell its surplus electricity if there be any not needed for municipal purposes.

For this bill it is asserted there are thirty votes in the senate available, four more than enough. Six senators who would not vote for the state bill profess to have been converted so far as Chicago is concerned. These thirty votes represent the hopes of the sanguine. They are far from being certainties.

Will House Share Responsibility?

In the house the bill, if it passes the senate, would run into opposition which might put the finishing touches to it. The senate would like to have the house share responsibility for killing the bill. Thus far the house has refused. The senate is apt to put the question up to it again by tomorrow afternoon.

Meanwhile there is pending a joint resolution for adjournment tomorrow night. It has been passed by the house and senate and all that holds it back is a motion to reconsider in the senate, which is to be disposed of tomorrow.

In a twinkling the legislature can kill the bill and the legislators can be on the train homeward with the last yell of the victim still in their ears.

Although the state bill came within two votes of passage, the sincerity of the senate is challenged. It is asserted that the senators have not been "on the square" toward

(Continued on page 4, column 1.)

FETZER QUITS AS RECEIVER.

Reported to Have Resigned from Union Traction Board.

TALK OF HIS SUCCESSOR.

Some City Railway Man Likely to Be Appointed if Possible.

It was stated authoritatively in traction circles yesterday that the resignation of John C. Fetzer as managing receiver of the Union Traction company is either now in the hands of Judge Peter S. Grosscup or will be on the judge's return to Chicago this morning.

It was also stated that on the reorganization of the board of receivers, made necessary by Mr. Fetzer's retirement, an attempt would be made to have as receiver some one identified with the Chicago City road, preferably John A. Spoor, chairman of the executive committee, or First Vice President Thomas E. Mitten.

This latter matter, however, depends entirely on the willingness of either Mr. Spoor or Mr. Mitten to take the place, and Mr. Spoor said last evening he did not understand such an appointment was to be made.

Thinks Judge Should Tell.

Mr. Fetzer was asked last evening as to his resignation and replied that he had nothing at all to say about it. He seemed to take the position that the first announcement should come from Judge Grosscup.

The judge also was asked in Milwaukee about the reported reorganization of the board and the probable selection of a man from the Chicago City railway as a member of it. He also said he had nothing to say then, but would be in Chicago after 11 o'clock this morning.

The retirement of Mr. Fetzer from the board is considered by all traction men as a serious loss to the management of the road. He was the real head of the company, Receiver Sampsell being the special representative of Judge Grosscup and Receiver Eckels of the New York financial interests which own the property. The direction and management of the road was Mr. Fetzer's work and he performed it so well that during the time he was in charge he increased the receipts $2,000 a day, and that in spite of some extravagances naturally growing out of a management by receivers.

Fetzer's Reason for Retiring.

Mr. Fetzer's friends, among whom the story of his intended resignation became current during the day, ascribed his action to a belief on his part that his usefulness with the company was practically ended, and a disinclination on his part to remain in a position when he felt he was not earning the money he was receiving. His pay as receiver was $1,500 a month, but the work took a great part of his time, and he has shown in his conduct of former businesses that he can easily earn that amount of money and more, so the loss of the salary is a matter of indifference to him.

Mr. Spoor was asked last evening as to the reported desire of the New York interests in control of Union Traction to have some Chicago City man connected with their property.

"I know nothing about it," said he, "and if I were to be appointed I think I would have been consulted." He also said he did not think Mr. Mitten would take such an appointment.

Asks Removal to Federal Court.

The Chicago City company filed a petition in the Circuit court asking that the case of the city against it, "Mayor Harrison's Coup No. 1," attacking the rights it claims under the "ninety-nine year act" be removed to the federal court. The ground for the application is that the construction of the federal constitution guaranteeing the inviolability of contracts is involved.

STRUCK BY DISCUS, MAY DIE.

Myrtle Cokes Probably Fatally Hurt During Athletic Meet at Harrisburg, Illinois.

Harrisburg, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—During the athletic meet the fair grounds this afternoon Miss Myrtle Cokes was struck on the head by a four pound discus. The blow may prove fatal.

EXTRA

KIDNAPER CROWE GIVES HIMSELF UP

Man Who Held Eddie Cudahy of Omaha for $25,000 Ransom Returns of His Own Accord.

IN CHICAGO THREE YEARS

Fought in the Boer War and Has Lived in South Side Flat Since His Return to America.

Omaha, Neb., May 5.—Pat Crowe, the alleged kidnaper of Eddie Cudahy, son of the millionaire packer of Omaha, and for whose arrest rewards agregating $50,000 have at different times been offered, walked into the office of the World-Herald at 1 o'clock tonight, accompanied by Thomas O'Brien, proprietor of the Henshaw hotel of this city.

While there have been rumors of Crowe's being in the vicinity of Omaha for several days, Chief of Police Donahue denied absolutely having any knowledge of his presence in the city, and the rumors were taken by the public in a manner similar to former reports of his having been seen, and were given little credence by the citizens of Omaha.

Crowe telephoned the World-Herald office at midnight of his presence in the city and stated that he would call at the newspaper office. A short time afterward he appeared in company with Mr. O'Brien, Crowe, O'Brien, and a representative of the World-Herald were closeted for nearly an hour, during which time Crowe told of his wanderings since he left the city, four years ago.

Fought in Boer War.

Crowe stated that he had served in the Boer war, fighting with the Boers. He returned to this country after the war and has lived continually, according to his statement, quietly in a south side flat in Chicago. He says he has been in Chicago nearly three years and that he has visited Omaha on three different occasions during that time.

He stated that he had been negotiating for several years for immunity from punishment, in case he should surrender himself to the authorities, although he declined to say with whom the negotiations are being held. He says that he is tired of living in isolation from his relatives and friends, and wishes to reform and get into business.

He declared that he would ask for immunity from the penitentiary and stated that he was ready to accept the protection of the Omaha police. He said that in case he was permitted to remain in Omaha and have the indictments against him quashed he would probably get into business at once.

Crowe has been at the home of his brother, J. J. Crowe, who resides in Council Bluffs and runs a saloon in that city.

Won't Discuss Kidnaping.

He was asked if he had a hand in the famous Cudahy kidnaping, but declined to either deny or admit his guilt. The interview lasted for nearly an hour, during which Crowe was apparently at ease at all times.

Since the report was first published of Crowe's presence in the vicinity of this city Chief of Police Donahue has had a detail of detectives searching for him.

Whether he was located by the officers and permitted to remain at the home of his brother could not be ascertained tonight.

Eddie Cudahy Kidnaping.

Eddie Cudahy was kidnaped on the night of Dec. 8, 1900. For two days his parents

(Continued on page 4, column 6.)

PERRY ACQUITTED OF ARSON.

Jury Finds Former Banker Not Guilty on First Ballot.

SECOND TRUE BILL DROPPED.

End of Long Drawn Out Case Resulting from Hegewisch.

Isaac N. Perry was acquitted of the charge of setting fire to the plant of the Chicago Car and Locomotive works at Hegewisch by a jury in Judge McEwen's court late yesterday afternoon. The jury retired at 4:50 o'clock and returned its verdict at 5:20, but one ballot being taken. The actual balloting occupied but five minutes.

In the midst of the semi-uproar which followed the announcement of the verdict, Assistant State's Attorney E. C. Lindley, who prosecuted the ex-banker both in his preliminary hearing and the late trial, entered a nolle prosequi to the indictment which still hung over the head of the defendant. This indictment charged Perry with having wilfully set fire to the plant for the purpose of obtaining the insurance thereon. Thus Perry stands freed of every charge made against him in connection with the Hegewisch fire.

Jury Enters with Verdict.

When the jury filed into the courtroom Perry, who had been pacing the space within the railing, seated himself beside his wife and daughter Ruth, while the latter drew their veils. William W. Fry, foreman of the jury, handed the document containing the verdict to the clerk, and all in the courtroom watched anxiously as he unfolded the paper and read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Isaac N. Perry, not guilty."

There was a long drawn murmur and a confusion of voices. The bailiff rapped in vain for order. Perry sprang to his feet and seized the hands of the members of the jury, followed by his wife and daughter.

"Gentlemen," said the erstwhile defendant, "you have my heartfelt thanks for this vindication." There were tears in his eyes as he made this simple declaration, and his face shone with the light of one from whom has been removed the shadow of a dark future.

Always Confident of Acquittal.

In response to a request for a further statement he said:

"I can only say that I am gratified at the verdict, for it could not be anything else. Throughout the trial I have been confident of acquittal, and I am especially glad to know that the jury reached its verdict with one ballot. Regarding what I shall do now I have nothing to say at present."

When the formalities of his discharge had been completed Perry, accompanied by his wife and daughter, entered a cab and drove to the family residence at 2925 Prairie avenue.

The case was one of purely circumstantial evidence. The state, however, insisted that the evidence was strong despite the admitted perjury of the chief witness, Frank J. Bock. Near the end of his argument yesterday afternoon, as he was closing for the state, State's Attorney Healy declared:

Case Hinges on a Lie.

"If Frank Bock had not told this cowardly, foolish, boyish lie the defense would not have a leg to stand on. If counsel for the defense think I would suborn this perjury of a state's witness, let them listen closely. Gentlemen of the jury, if you believe that Frank Bock told that lie with the intent to injure the defendant, Perry, I say, disregard all of his testimony, except where it is corroborated by other witnesses or by circumstances or facts in evidence."

Mr. Healy's closing argument followed that of Mr. Forrest, who occupied the forenoon and the early part of the afternoon. Being confined to a rebuttal of the arguments of Attorneys Rosenthal and Forrest, the state's attorney sought to controvert the effect of counsel's denunciation of the perjury of the state's witnesses. But "motive" and "opportunity" evidence went down in defeat before "perjury," "conspiracy," and the testimony of character witnesses, and the state blames the perjury for the verdict which was rendered.

The fire which caused Perry so long a legal fight and the loss of the presidency of the National Bank of North America occurred in the shops at Hegewisch on the evening of Sunday, Oct. 9, 1904.

POOR PEORIA GIRL ENGAGED TO MILLIONAIRE NEW YORKER.

Miss Iola Powell Becomes Church Soloist in Metropolis and Meets Robert Mainzer, Banker.

Peoria, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—The engagement was announced today of Miss Iola Powell of this city to Robert H. Mainzer of New York, whose wealth is estimated at $8,000,000. The young man is to take the young woman and her mother to Europe and the wedding is to be in Paris in June.

Two years ago Miss Powell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Powell, residents of this city, left for New York City to study music. It was with great effort that her parents were enabled to supply the necessary money to send their daughter away to complete her musical education.

Miss Powell secured a position in a promi- Powell of this city to Robert H. Mainzer of was an attendant there and became interested in the charming singer. They met and their friendship became love. Miss Powell has been warmly received by the New York family.

The groom is the junior member of the firm of Holgotten & Mainzer, bankers, and inherited $8,000,000 at the death of his father. His grandmother is said to be worth $40,000,000.

STRAW MAN GIVES GUARD SCARE

Arms and Leg Come Off Dummy Left in Prisoner's Bed in St. Paul Workhouse.

St. Paul, Minn., May 5.—[Special.]—When a night guard at the workhouse "shook up" a prisoner to arouse him the prisoner's arm came off at the shoulder and fell to the floor. But the prisoner didn't move, and when the guard grasped a leg to straighten the man around in the bed that limb was torn off.

Unstrung by this second catastrophe, the guard pounced upon the figure and found the "prisoner" was a straw man.

George Buckland, the supposed occupant of the bed, was gone. Buckland had carried the straw, sticks, and rags to the cell a few at a time secretly.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WILL FIND CHICAGO STRENUOUS ENOUGH FOR HIM.

STRIKE GROWS LESS VIRULENT.

Fewer Cases of Violence Are Reported and Employers Feel More Confident of Winning.

TROOPS ONLY IN EMERGENCY.

Mayor and Sheriff Add to the Peace Forces and Barrett Says the Situation Is Well in Hand.

DENEEN STAYS IN SPRINGFIELD.

The teamsters' strike passed yesterday into a phase that had all the appearance of ebbing virulence. There was a falling off in the amount of violence offered by turbulent strikers and sympathizers, although it still was necessary for the business men to send all wagons driven by nonunion teamsters under heavy guard. On the part of the employers there was a feeling at evening that they were winning.

There was a lull in the talk of requiring troops to maintain order. Sheriff Barrett continued swearing in deputies, most of whom were detailed to protect department store delivery wagons, thus enabling the State street stores to make the first long distance deliveries since the inception of the strike. Mr. Barrett said the appeal for militia would be made only as a last resort, and declared that the situation was well in hand at present.

Governor Stays in Springfield.

Gov. Deneen remained in Springfield, where it was given out that he would not come to Chicago unless the strike should suddenly develop startling symptoms. Sheriff Barrett and Mayor Dunne left no stone unturned that might reveal an available peace officer. The sheriff added 150 men to his force during the day, and Mayor Dunne drummed up a group of employes of the water pipe extension department, who are ready to be impressed into the city police service this morning, if needed.

While further attempts to settle the strike by arbitration are promised for today, the employers preserved their uncompromising attitude and even broached a plan intended to press their apparent advantage a step farther.

Opens Employment Bureau.

The Employers' association announced the opening this morning of an employment bureau in the old Kinsley restaurant building, and advertised for 1,000 able bodied teamsters, "free American citizens," to fill permanent positions. This move is in line with the resolution to disregard the union in the future, as such teamsters who apply will be hired individually, with no reference to union contracts or the principle of the closed shops.

The employers also determined not to "import" any more negroes, but they have declared that otherwise they will not discriminate over the color of their employés.

Arbitration Outlook Is Dubious.

What the new move for arbitration will develop even the most sanguine observer hesitates to predict. The only agency working along the line of this forlorn hope is the committee of the Team Owners' association which brought about the fruitless exchange of terms between the union and the employers Wednesday night.

Secretary Cavanagh, J. M. Taft, and Jonathan Jackson, although unsuccessful in that attempt, have not ceased their efforts to bring about an amicable settlement. Since Wednesday night they have been doing some ardent missionary work individually with employers and likewise with the union leaders.

The union leaders are said to have assured the three team owners they would yield a point in the matter of demanding the discharge of all the nonunion men who have been hired to take strikers' places. What the committee hopes to achieve is some kind of a general meeting in which the employers and the union leaders can "remove a few misunderstandings," as one of the committee put it.

Employers Outline Position.

A detailed statement was issued by the executive committee of the Employers' association, following a meeting at the Union League club during the early afternoon. It outlines the merchants' position as follows:

"We knew we had this strike won a week ago. We knew the people of this city, backed by public opinion, would never yield to the contention of the strikers that the streets were their private property and that no one could walk or drive on them without their pass.

"We knew that such a principle is un-American. Slungshots and billies are what we feared, and we looked to the police to protect us. When we found this protection inefficient and inadequate we went to Springfield and held a conference with Gov. Deneen. We did not ask him for troops but asked him if he would send them in an emergency and when applied to through legal channels.

Found Barrett Not Wanting.

"He said he would do so promptly. We then looked for the legal channel and we are happy to say we found it in Sheriff Barrett.

"Mr. Barrett is doing his duty like a Napoleon, and we would not be surprised to find that he will be able to put down violence and arrest the offenders. We do know that if he finds he cannot do so he will not be afraid, but will regard it as his duty to say so. Having said so, his application to Gov. Deneen for troops will follow and the troops will be sent."

Mayor Dunne said he thought the strike situation was much improved, and asserted that in his opinion all troubles would disap-

poor within a few days. He was confident there would be no troops in Chicago.

"It is a long time since we have had any troops in this city, and we should not have them here until we need them," he said.

"The moment they are needed I will ask for them, but not until then. No one would make a quicker demand on the governor for aid than I would."

The mayor said he had no communication with Gov. Deneen during the day, and received his first knowledge that the governor was not coming to Chicago from a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. He made no comment on the news, but smiled as if he were pleased.

Asked whether he had anything to say about the complaint of Assistant Chief Schuettler that empty wagons were being unreasonably driven through the streets, the mayor said:

"I have no criticism to make. The employers who send out these wagons are supposed to know their business."

Council Will Pay for Extra Police.

The finance committee of the city council met and voted to report to the council Monday night a resolution providing for the payment of the extra policemen sworn in in the last three days. Eight more were added yesterday, exhausting the civil service eligible list and bringing the total number of new men up to 613.

The action of the committee followed a request of the mayor that the money for the men be provided, and was taken without debate or dissent.

"We do not know yet exactly where it is coming from," said Chairman Bennett, "but it will be found somewhere."

City Employes Ready for Strike Duty.

The mayor also arranged for an addition of 300 more men to the police force if it is found they are needed. He asked Commissioner of Public Works Patterson to have ready as many of the employés of the city water pipe extension department as were physically fitted for the work, and City Engineer Erickson, in reply to Mr. Patterson's inquiries, said he could have at least 300 of them on duty whenever needed.

These men will be ordered to report to Chief O'Neill this morning, but whether they will be put to police work or not depends on the day's conditions.

"I simply suggested that the able bodied men of the department should be sworn in and examined to see if they are needed," Mayor Dunne declared in explanation of the calling out of the employés.

Will Try Flying Squadron Tactics.

Assistant Chief Schuettler will send out a "flying squadron" of fifteen men today, whose duty will be to make the rounds of the business district and suppress any gathering. They have orders to disperse all crowds, whether composed of spectators or rioters. The squad will include several plain clothes men and will be selected for activity and bravery. It will have authority to arrest all spectators who do not "move on."

"Ten or fifteen determined and agile men can do a lot toward preserving the peace, by appearing wherever a crowd collects," said the assistant chief. "The situation is so well under control now that I believe we can dispense with such large details. The wagon guards can get along without assistance, except where a crowd collects, and it will be the flying squadron's business to prevent the assemblage of people in undue numbers."

Another flying squadron will be sent out by Sheriff Barrett. This policy was adopted after a conference between the police and county officials, who appear to be working together harmoniously.

Police Sergeant Is Suspended.

Sergeant Bartholomew Fleming of the Twenty-ninth precinct was suspended and charges preferred against him for failure to arrest a union teamster who was creating disorder. The teamster ran his wagon into one of the Adams Express company's teams driven by a nonunion man, in front of the company's barns in West Monroe street and Fleming pulled him off his wagon.

Lieut. Prim noticed, however, he permitted the man to climb back again and when he asked Fleming why he had not arrested the teamster the sergeant replied: "I won't arrest him."

So the lieutenant took the teamster to the station, where the man was afterwards fined $20, and he ordered Fleming suspended.

Fear No Strike on Union Traction.

Both Managing Receiver Fetzer and W. W. Gurley, general counsel for the Union Traction company, said they had no reason to fear a strike of employés on account of the fact the company is buying its coal of the Peabody company. They had expected the attempt of the teamsters to prevent the delivery of coal at the power houses, but did not think the trouble would go beyond that.

"Albert Young told Mr. Roach yesterday," said Mr. Gurley, "that the teamsters' union would do its best to stop this delivery of coal. Whether it will succeed is a matter for the union and the coal firm to determine. There has been no intimation to us, however, that the employés of the company have any intention of taking part in the controversy.

The capacity of the power houses varies, but from three to five days' supply of coal is as much as most of them can carry.

Of the thirteen power houses of the company seven have railway tracks running directly into them, and do not depend on teams for coal deliveries. The present trouble is at the other six.

Shea to Rescue of Street Railways.

President Shea lifted the boycott enough to alleviate the immediate danger of a traction tieup. He also warned Business Agent Morton of the stationary firemen to prevent a walkout of his men in any of the power stations. Fear of becoming entangled with the federal courts was believed to have inspired the new attitude of the strike leaders towards the traction company.

With forty-two wagons in operation the Peabody company made forty deliveries during the day to the four power houses most in need of coal. Approximately 160 tons were added to the supplies of fuel already in the storage bins.

"Some one is trying to force a strike of the employés of the traction lines, but the effort will not succeed," was the statement of President W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés.

"If there is a strike on the Union Traction lines," said William Tabor, secretary of the traction employes' union, "it will be to secure some benefits for the men and not because the company is using 'unfair' coal."

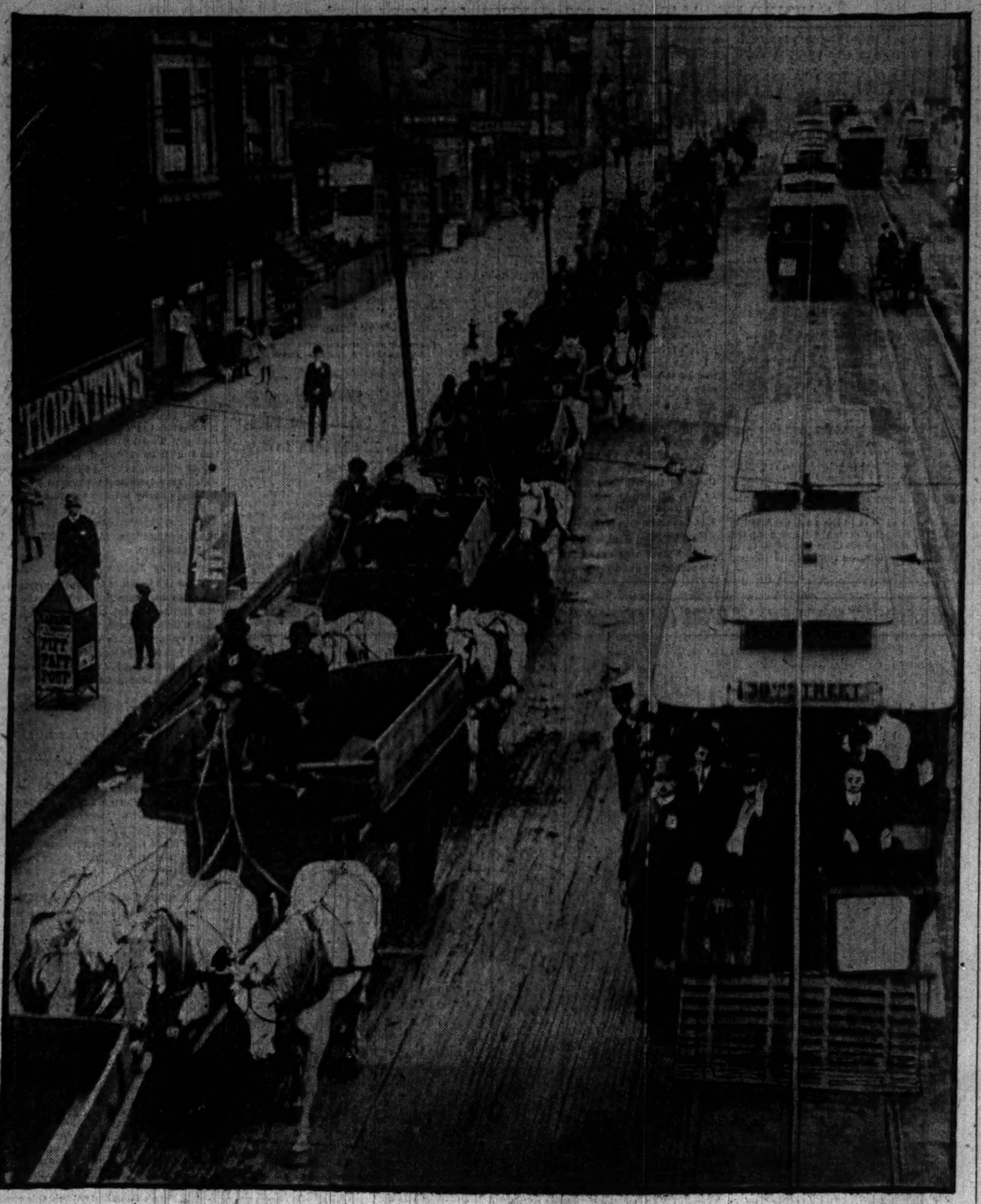
Employers' Teams Are Busy.

The Employers' Teaming company operated a total of 900 wagons of all kinds yesterday, although it still was found impossible to send out a single teamster without the protection of a policeman or deputy sheriff. The number of coal teams was increased to forty-three and the number of department store delivery wagons to 200. The importations of nonunion men amounted to 200, most of them from Cincinnati, from which place 200 more are expected today. Most of the arrivals yesterday were white.

Attorney Victor Sincere for the teaming company laid before Chief O'Neill and Sheriff Barrett at night a schedule for the operation of 1,200 wagons today, to each of which a policeman or deputy sheriff will be detailed.

Guarded Caravan Manned by Negro Strike Breakers.

[From a photograph taken for THE TRIBUNE on State street from a point on the railroad viaduct at Sixteenth street.]



SHERIFF BUSY; MEN WORK

NEW DEPUTIES ARE ASSIGNED TO GUARD DELIVERIES.

Some of the Specials Strike When Order Is Given and Are Declared to Be "Ringers" Enlisted by the Unions—Barrett Makes Trip Through the Business District, Disperses Crowd, and Reports Finding the Situation "Well in Hand."

Sheriff Barrett said last night, after looking over the conditions in the principal business section of the city, that the situation was "well in hand" and there appeared to be no need for calling on Gov. Deneen for state troops to assist in restraining striking teamsters and their sympathizers.

"The introduction of the militia into the strike will be only as a last resort," said the sheriff. "Deputy sheriffs have performed their duties today without molestation. So long as they are not interfered with there is no necessity for calling for outside aid. I personally have been over the principal business part of the city, including the freighthouses and the wholesale district, and have assured myself that there is comparatively no violence or interference with business."

Sheriff Barrett made the statement after a conference with Mayor Dunne. He told the mayor he had been around town and found things fairly peaceful—in fact, he had seen nothing that looked like a riot. The executive informed the sheriff that he also had inspected the loop district and found no trouble.

Assigns Men to Store Wagons.

Before the sheriff's office was closed, Chief Deputy Peters arranged for the assignment of 150 deputies to guard delivery wagons of the State street department stores. As many as are needed—from two to ten—will accompany each team.

Around 150 new special deputies were sworn in during the day. Seventeen of the new recruits refused to ride on wagons and their commissions were torn up and their stars and revolvers taken from them, except in three or four instances, where they got away before they could be made to return the property.

N. M. Pearson, one of the quitters, was the first special deputy sworn in on Thursday. He talked loudly and threateningly in the sheriff's office. When remonstrated with he struck at Deputy John Horne, who promptly arrested him. Pearson was locked up at Central station charged with disorderly conduct. He formerly was a teamster.

Men Told to Shoot to Kill.

Three details, aggregating twenty-seven special deputies, were sent out by Deputy Peters during the day. This did not include more than a hundred employés of downtown firms who were sworn in.

The largest detail was sent to the barns of the Employers' Teaming company at Franklin street and Jackson boulevard in the afternoon and this precipitated the strike of some of the new deputies. Fifteen men were taken into the inner office and given revolvers.

"You are expected to keep your heads and safely guard the property intrusted to you," said the chief deputy. "Do not do anything to provoke trouble, but if any one persists in interfering with you arrest him and turn him over to a policeman. If you are resisted use your weapons."

"Are we to shoot to kill?" asked one of the squad.

"That is what your weapons are for. You are expected to ride on the wagons——"

"Not for me!" quickly spoke Pearson. "I'm no strike breaker. I'm not going to ride on the wagons."

Several others talked in similar vein. Deputy Peters did not argue. He sent out the objectors and others were detailed to take their places.

Says Quitters Are "Ringers."

After the squad was taken to the barns of the Employers' association by Deputies J. E. Dundon and Michael Weber, where they acted as escorts for seven wagons sent to various parts of the city, two others struck. Deputy Sheriff Peters said that possibly action would be taken against the men for contempt of court. He tore up their commissions.

"They are 'ringers,'" he said, "sent here by the teamsters. Detailing them today on the wagons was a test, and they showed the yellow streak. They were afraid some one would see them."

Sheriff Barrett, accompanied by Deputies Michael Maher and Robert Wilson, walked "miles and miles," as one of the deputies put it, through the business section, from the freight yards of the Northwestern railroad to the Illinois Central and the Santa Fé. They saw nothing unusual until in the afternoon, when they responded to a riot call at Dearborn and South Water streets.

Two commission wagons were tangled up with several grocery wagons. Sheriff Barrett grasped one of the wagons by the wheels and started to move it to one side.

"That's Sheriff Barrett," said Deputy Maher.

Crowd Disperses for Sheriff.

"I command you to disperse," said the sheriff. The crowd cheered.

"We'll get out of the way all right for Barrett," said one of the teamsters, and he whipped up his horses. The crowd dispersed and the sheriff and his subordinates moved over to the wholesale grocery of W. M. Hoyt & Co.

INJUNCTION HEARING PUT OFF.

Right of Master Sherman to Take Testimony Will Be Argued Before Judge Kohlsaat.

The examination of the union men named in Judge Kohlsaat's injunction order was continued yesterday by Master in Chancery E. B. Sherman to Monday at 2 p. m. At 10 a. m. Monday the attorneys for both sides will argue, before Judge Kohlsaat, Master Sherman's power to take testimony and the question of jurisdiction.

This disposition of the matter was made by the master after allegations had been made by Attorney John F. Geeting that evidence brought out on cross examination might be used in the criminal prosecution of the labor men under indictment.

J. C. Le Bosky, one of the attorneys for the labor men, declared that the jurisdiction of the federal court is questioned by the defendants. The right of any master of the federal court to take testimony in support of the allegations of the bills charging conspiracy also was questioned.

Attorneys entered their appearances for all of the defendants named in the injunction writs excepting James McGrew, Victor Riordan, "Red" Scully, Charles Smith, Ernest Rock, C. B. Bloomfield, and the five teamsters' local unions.

Deputy United States marshals almost have completed the work of serving copies of the seven express company injunctions. The eight witnesses who were to have testified concerning the methods of the strikers in their interference with the business of the complainants had not been found, but it is expected that these subpœnas will have been served by Tuesday.

TEAM OWNERS PROPOSE NEW PROJECT TO SETTLE STRIKE.

Will Appeal to Individual Members of Employers' Association to Discuss Peace Terms.

A new move to bring about arbitration of the teamsters' strike will be started today by the union leaders. Abandoning hope of changing the attitude of the employers' association as a whole, the plan of reaching individual members of the association now will be tried.

Three members of the team owners' organization—John Jackson, J. N. Taft, and T. J. Cavanagh—have been working quietly with such a plan in view for two days among employers. At a meeting to be held this morning at 76 Fifth avenue the team owners will compare the results of their efforts and discuss the possibility of arranging peace conferences between the strike leaders and representatives of individual firms concerned in the trouble.

Hopes for Conciliation.

Mr. Jackson last night regarded the outlook for conciliation of this sort brighter than for any other plan yet tried.

"The trouble seems to be," he said, "that neither side understands what the other means by unconditional surrender. The teamsters, I believe, are willing to concede many points in order to get out of the fight with honor."

President Shea of the teamsters' union issued the following statement last night:

In our opinion, the only thing that now prevents a settlement of the strike by arbitration or conciliation or some other fair means of arriving at a fair conclusion is the action of the paid agitators, whose only excuse for the continuation of the strike lies in the fact that so long as the strike goes on the more there will be in it for them.

The public must realize by this time that the majority of the business men of Chicago are in favor of arbitration, and the attitude taken by these men, who have no interest whatever in the strike or its settlement other than from a personal financial standpoint, will not receive the approbation of the public. If the matter were left in the hands of the men who employ the teamsters and the teamsters, or, in other words, if the contending parties might be brought together, the strike soon would be at an end.

The strike leaders gave out a story yesterday that Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. had entered into a contract with Carter & Howe, teaming contractors, to supply union teams. Mr. Conover, vice president of the firm, said the report was untrue.

More Drivers to Quit Work.

Three more business concerns will be affected this morning by the strike. The firm of Heath & Milligan, paint manufacturers, employing twenty-five drivers, is one of the three. The city deliveries of the Hastings Express company also will be tied up by the walkout of twenty drivers. The other firm affected is the National Lead company, with twelve truck teamsters.

The wagons of the Charles Maers Teaming company, whose drivers hauling for Reid, Murdoch & Co., Steele-Wedeles, and other wholesale grocery firms, struck last Monday, have been contracted to a number of South Water street commission firms and will resume deliveries this morning.

Appeals for sympathy were sent by the striking department store drivers to 30,000 patrons of the State street stores in the form of printed letters. The circulars contain an attack upon the importation of colored nonunion teamsters.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly indorsed by all leading hotels.

FEAR FAMINE IN BERRIES.

SOUTH WATER STREET MEN SAY SUPPLIES WILL STOP.

Receipts of Fruit and Fresh Vegetables Far Below Normal and Dairy Trade Almost Gone—Some Merchants Want Radical Action, but Conservative Element Prevails—State Street Stores Send Out Half of Normal Number of Wagons.

With express deliveries entirely shut off South Water street is facing a crisis, and unless there is speedy peace Chicago is on the verge of a famine in berries and fresh vegetables.

This announcement was made yesterday by two commission merchants, both of whom favor a lockout until the strike is settled.

A number of the commission merchants declared they were ready to take drastic steps to bring the strike to an end before the trade of the street is utterly ruined. The older merchants, however, persisted in counseling conservatism, and at a meeting held in the offices of George W. Linn & Son the radical element was outnumbered, with the result that no new tactics were decided upon.

The daily losses to the produce men aggregate thousands of dollars, and unless the strike is ended soon many of the merchants predict that it will take years for the street to recover from the shock caused by the strike of the express company drivers.

Dairy Business Taken Away.

Already the commission men have lost large dairy business. As a result of the strike the dairymen and creamery owners have shifted their business to other markets, mainly to St. Paul, St. Louis, Detroit, and Cincinnati. Only small shipments of produce are received by the merchants. No express deliveries whatever are being made and only those eatables which can be shipped by cold storage freight or by boat are coming in.

Merchants declared that yesterday's receipts were about 50 per cent of normal and only 25 per cent of the high water mark.

Only twenty-two cars of strawberries from Mississippi and Louisiana were received during the day in contrast with the normal supply for this season of 100 cars. It is feared the number of cars will decrease as the strike continues. Four carloads of the strawberries were shipped out of town as soon as the consignment reached Chicago. Other shipments received during the day were: Asparagus, two cars; green peas, three cars, cabbages, five cars; string beans, one car; cucumbers (crated), one car; radishes, one-half car.

Stores Send 250 Delivery Wagons.

Nearly 250 wagons were sent into the residential districts by the State street stores yesterday. In many cases the wagons and drivers were protected by both police and deputy sheriffs. In most instances the deputy sheriffs on the wagons were store clerks who had volunteered to serve. A wagon from Mandel's made a delivery at the city hall in the afternoon. It was guarded by four policemen and three deputies.

Iowa Supreme Court.

Des Moines, Ia., May 3.—[Special.]—Iowa Supreme court decisions filed today were as follows: Carrie L. Robbins vs. Modern Woodmen of America, appellant; affirmed; Lynn county; suit on insurance policy. Nellie Stevens vs. city of Cedar Rapids, appellant; affirmed; Lynn county; action for damages. Citizens' State bank, appellant, vs. Robert and Mary Jess and city of Dubuque; reversed; Dubuque county; suit to foreclose mortgage. State vs. R. Dague Thompson; reversed; Lynn county; conviction for manslaughter. A. D. Shockley vs. F. A. Tucker, appellant; reversed; Marshall county; action for damages.

EMPLOYERS PLAN DRIVERS' BUREAU.

Expect Many Union Teamsters to Apply for Work Through the New Agency.

REWARD TO STOP RIOTS.

Offer $50 to Any Person Who Causes Arrest of Assailant of Their Men.

After a jollification luncheon at the Union League club yesterday afternoon the executive committee of the Employers' association announced a move which the merchants expect will precipitate a stampede from the teamsters' union.

Under the direction of Frederick W. Job, secretary of the association, an employment bureau for teamsters will be opened today in the old Kinsley restaurant building at 105 Adams street. Advertisements will be printed today in the newspapers calling for able bodied drivers who wish permanent positions at good pay. It was stated last night that 1,000 teamsters are wanted at once by the various concerns under the union ban.

The advertisement reads as follows:

WANTED.

Free American citizens, who are willing and competent to drive a wagon in this city. Permanent positions and legal and physical protection to all that prove capable and efficient will be guaranteed.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU OF EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO, 105 Adams street.

Preparations Are Rushed.

Laborers and electricians were busy all the afternoon fitting up the new quarters of the employment bureau. The doors will be opened at 8 o'clock and a squad of managers, clerks, and telephone operators will be on hand to receive applications for work. Not the least conspicuous among the attachés of the new bureau will be a force of detectives, who will "spot" teamsters who have engaged in rioting or other forms of violence since the inception of the strike. The employers are determined to hire no drivers whose conduct has not been above suspicion.

There will be no discrimination other than that relating to conduct in the hiring of the men. A teamster will engage himself to work as an individual, not as a member of a union. There will be no contract, but the employé will be promised steady employment at a fixed wage during good behavior and competency. Nor will there be race discrimination. The employers already having refused to discharge the imported negroes declared last night that they would hire whites and blacks indiscriminately at the employment bureau.

No more negroes, however, will be imported, an order to that effect having gone out during the day to the association's recruiting agencies in other cities.

Many Concerns Seek Drivers.

The bureau will begin work with applications already received from a hundred or more concerns wanting to hire from five to twenty teamsters each.

"The new policy of the employers to hire teamsters as individuals and with no reference to the union affiliation or union contract will be put into effect on a large scale with the opening of this bureau," said one of the association officials in making the announcement. "The open shop will be insisted on. Permanent employment will be promised to competent employés. It is believed confidently that hundreds of union teamsters will realise that their fight is lost and hasten to get work at good wages before it is too late. I expect to see the first break in the union ranks come with the opening of the bureau tomorrow."

Reward Offer Announced.

At the same time this announcement was made the association authorized an offer of $50 for each case of mob violence established. The notice reads:

REWARD OF $50.00—TO EACH AND EVERY person who causes the arrest and conviction, or information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person who commits an assault on any one in charge of a wagon belonging to any member of this Association during the existence of the present strike, or who violates the existing federal or state injunctions.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO, 832 Marquette Building, Chicago.

Employers Hold Open Meeting.

The jollification luncheon of the association's executive body was held in the tower room of the Union League club. Although it was the daily session of the employers' board of strategy, it was the first meeting open to all employers outside the association who wished to attend. Considerable enthusiasm was aroused by the speeches which declared for the open shop in every trade.

Among the outside interests represented were the coal team owners, represented by George Lill, W. L. Robinson, and William D. Elmstrom. After the open meeting there was a secret conference between the coal men and half a dozen of the executive committee. The employers were assured that the coal men were with them and promises were made that coal deliveries would be made to the boycotted houses even if such action should cause a strike of the union teamsters.

The coal men declared there was no danger of a shortage in the supply. Frank Peabody, who was present, reported that his firm doubled its deliveries during the day, and the Standard Washed Coal company announced that its deliveries to boycotted concerns were going on without interruption.

More Support for Association.

From the number of business houses which offered to support the association during the day it was declared that 2,000 more employés might strike today. In one instance an entire association—the wholesale shoe and leather dealers—sent resolutions indorsing the stand of the employers and declaring that every one of the thirty firms in the organization would deliver to the boycotted houses if called upon to do so.

At a meeting of the manufacturers of furniture and kindred lines held at the Wellington hotel in the afternoon to take action in regard to the delivery of goods to houses against which strikes have been declared by the teamsters, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That we will demand all drivers in our employ to deliver goods wherever directed during the regular hours of business, and if they refuse to do so that we will discharge them and fill their places with men who will obey such orders, and that this action be put in force at once."

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

A solid, prosperous business is a man's proudest monument and most valuable legacy.

A man should build his business for all time—thinking more of his family in after years than he does of himself in the immediate present.

A trade-mark may be made to be worth millions, and it is a value which cannot be stolen or frittered away. A good business, well known and thoroughly advertised, is an asset of great value—of peculiar worth to those into whose hands it goes as a legacy from those who built it.

The firmest and most permanent foundation upon which a business can be built is advertising. Make your trade-mark and the qualities of your goods known to the utmost limits of your possible market and keep up the educational work persistently and unceasingly.

You can reach a splendid clientele through THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. THE POST reaches 800,000 families every week, which means 4,000,000 people. It is not given away or "clubbed" or sold by premium schemes. People buy it because they want to read it, and a magazine of this kind, of course, makes the best possible advertising medium. The fact that it is a weekly magazine instead of a monthly, enables the advertiser to reach the public four times as often, and therefore make four times the impression.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

OPEN TU DAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

Will tomorrow find you a visitor or a stay-at-homer?

Never mind—

We'll find you today everything you need in clothes, hats and furnishings.

F. M. ATWOOD
Rogers, Peet & Co. Clothing, Hats and Furnishings.
Cor. Clark & Madison Sts.

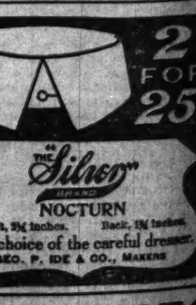
SHAYNE

SHAYNE CHICAGO

$3 Derby

is the best hat on earth for the price.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
127-129 STATE STREET.



KNOX HATS

Spring Styles Ready.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., 127-129 STATE ST.

OPTI CIAN L. MANASSE 88 Madison (Tribune Bldg.) Spectacles & Eyeglasses Artificial Eyes.

EYES TESTED FREE.

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RTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
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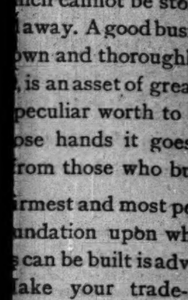
BOSTON CHICAGO

TU DAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.



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Hats and Furnishings.
Clark & Madison Sts.

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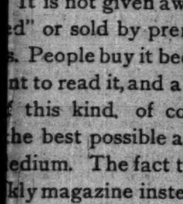

SHAYNE
CHICAGO
Derby
the best hat on earth
for the price.
W. T. SHAYNE & Co
-250 STATE STREET.

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P. IDE & CO., MAKERS

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HAYNE & CO., 187-189 STATE-ST
L. MANASSE
88 Madison (Tribune Bldg.
Spectacles & Eyeglasses
Artificial Eyes.
ES TESTED FREE.

TORCH IS APPLIED AS RIOT WEAPON.

Fewer Disturbances on Streets, but Fire Starts During One of Them.

BLAZE SOON PUT OUT.

It Culminates Chief Battle of Day, Which Was at Peabody Barns.

Rioters caused fewer disturbances in the streets yesterday, but in the evening a new weapon—the torch—was employed.

At 7:30 o'clock fire broke out in a building owned by the Peabody Coal company at Twenty-eighth street and the Pennsylvania railroad. The police believe the fire was started by strike sympathizers. The loss was less than $1,000, the fire department acting promptly.

The fire was the culmination of a riot at the Peabody stables. As soon as it became dark the crowds began to gather. When it was learned that fifty nonunion drivers were to be transferred to their headquarters at Twenty-eighth street and Wentworth avenue bricks and stones began to fall on the stables.

Air Filled with Missiles.

When the men marched out the rioting began in earnest. In a second the air was filled with bricks and stones. The police charged the crowd again and again. Then a nonunion man fired a shot. The mob made another desperate attack. Another shot was fired, and the situation began to look perilous, when a wagon load of police arrived and drove the crowd off the streets. Two arrests were made. Two negroes were injured by flying bricks.

Hardly had the riot been quelled when the clang of the fire engines was heard, and the glow in the direction of the coal yards set the crowd to cheering wildly. The first engine at the scene put out the fire, which was in a frame scale shed.

Two or three boys were found prowling around the premises, but no direct evidence was found against them.

"It was without doubt an incendiary fire," said Supt. McCormick of the yards. "If these boys set it they were incited by the rioters."

Calls Chief a "Fresh Cop."

An amusing incident of the day occurred at Monroe and Clark streets. Chief O'Neill, returning from luncheon in the afternoon, saw Joseph Patzen brandishing a club made of a piece of hard maple flooring with four nails driven into it and telling a crowd what a fine thing it was to belong to a union.

To emphasize his remarks Patzen struck Angelo Duke, 16 years old, with his war club.

"Come along with me," said Chief O'Neill, grasping the man by the collar.

Patzen struggled with the chief.

"Lemme go!" he shouted. "You're one of them fresh cops just appointed."

The chief took him to a patrol box.

"You are making a big mistake," protested the prisoner. "I'm known over to the city hall. I'll get your job for this. I'll report you to Chief O'Neill."

"Need any help, chief?" asked a patrolman, hastening up and saluting his superior. Then the prisoner tumbled. He was booked for disorderly conduct.

When asked how long he had lived in Chicago he said:

"I helped put on the roof of the city hall."

Brick Hits Policeman's Face.

While passing Nineteenth street at Archer avenue in the afternoon after having escorted a Rothschild carwan, Policeman William Keesler was struck in the face by half a brick thrown from a crowd of strike sympathizers standing nearby. The police could not learn who threw the brick.

From buildings and railroad tracks at Canal and Sixteenth streets policemen faced a rain of missiles when they took out a wagon of Montgomery Ward & Co. in the evening. The wagon had been loaded at the factory of Samuel Toupie & Co. A can of paint, thrown from a window of the Heath & Milligan warehouse, struck Police Sergeant Rose, inflicting a severe wound. Policemen Tourek and Niquette also were injured. Two men were arrested.

Harry Doggett, 311 West Erie street, a driver for the American Express company, was followed from the stables of the company by pickets at 6 p. m. and viciously beaten while on a street car at Van Buren and Jefferson streets. One of his assailants, William Baker, was arrested.

Fifteen negroes were taken from south side electric cars and told to leave the city under penalty of a severe beating, by persons living near Halsted and Forty-seventh streets.

Team Owner Attacked.

Edward Lasham, president of the Edward Lasham Teaming company, 288 Franklin street, was attacked by a crowd at Madison and Union streets in the afternoon and severely beaten before he had a chance to explain that he was an owner. Lieut. O'Connor, with the "flying squadron," ran to the rescue. Seven men were locked up.

Edward Johnson, colored, 165 West Van Buren street, was attacked at Van Buren and Halsted streets in the evening and was severely beaten and kicked. He said he was a porter in a barber shop.

Two union teamsters were injured during the day by strike sympathizers, although they displayed their badges. Paul Schaefner was assaulted by union pickets at Twelfth and Clark streets. He was struck several times before he could convince his assailants that he did not steal his union button.

William Vogt, another union teamster, was eating his luncheon in the rear of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine store, Wabash avenue, when a man who declared he was a union delegate approached.

"You look like a strike breaker to me," said the man.

Vogt showed his union button, but the union delegate struck the teamster, who is 60 years old, knocking him unconscious.

The stock yards district showed its sympathy with the strike last night in the first riot that has occurred there since last summer. Four wagons of the Adams Express company were returning to the barns at 825 Root street when laborers leaving the yards attacked them. Policemen Horne and Kenney were severely beaten, as was one driver. Then reinforcements arrived and the police made seven arrests.

SAYS POLICE NEGLECT DUTY.

Representative of the Employers' Association Charges Them with Helping the Strikers.

That many policemen have been "shamefully derelict" in their performance of strike duty was declared yesterday by a member of the executive committee of the Employers' association, speaking for that organization.

"The proof that has come to us is startling," he said. "We have received numerous communications from reputable eye witnesses of shameful and open alliance between certain policemen and the strikers.

"Mayor Dunne no doubt gave orders to his department to arrest sluggers, to suppress riots, to disperse mobs, and to protect life and property. If he gave those orders, no matter how serious he may have been, the facts demonstrate that the orders were not taken in good faith nor believed to have been meant for the purpose their language conveyed."

STRIKE RIOTER FINED $100.

Justice Caverly Imposes Full Penalty on One Man and Less on Another.

James Monday, alleged to have taken part in a strike riot and to have resisted arrest, was fined $100 by Justice Caverly yesterday. Charles Boyd was fined $25.

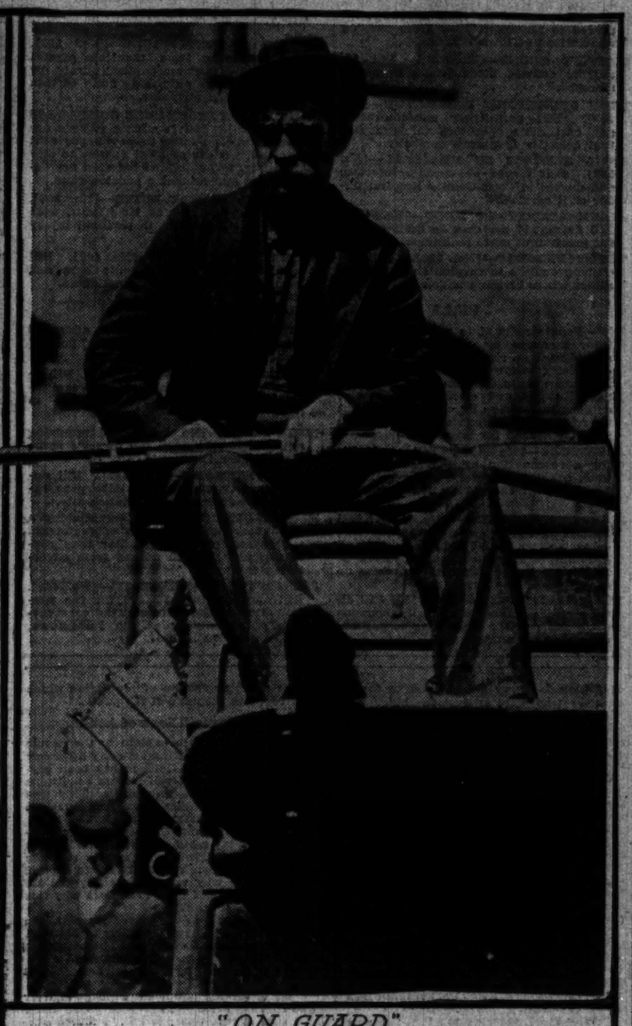
J. J. Marr, charged with throwing a brick, was fined $25 by Justice Prindiville.

For alleged interference with a United States Express company wagon Jacob Peters was fined $15.

Typical Scenes in Chicago While the Great Strike of Teamsters Is On.

[From photographs taken for THE TRIBUNE.]

Military Academy Boat Getting Supplies.



"ON GUARD"

Mrs. Dewar Of St. Louis, Recruiting Strike Breakers

BOAT RUNS THE BLOCKADE

SCHOOL AT HIGHLAND PARK GETS FOOD DESPITE STRIKE.

Its Supplies Being Cut Off by the Inability of Express Companies to Transport Goods from Chicago, a Gasoline Launch Is Sent, and It Returns to the North Shore Suburb Laden with Fresh Meat, Vegetables, and Produce.

The arrival yesterday morning of the gasoline launch Marquette from the Northwestern Military academy at Highland Park for a load of supplies for the school bespoke the effect of the teamsters' strike on the suburb. For the last ten days the express companies have been unable to make the regular deliveries of fresh meat and vegetables used at the institution, and for that reason heroic measures were adopted.

In command of Maj. R. P. Davidson and Capt. Baker, acting quartermaster, with a crew of three cadets, the launch started from Highland Park late Thursday afternoon, and after a night of danger and discomfort to the men arrived in the river and tied up at the George B. Carpenter dock at the Wells street bridge.

The launch is 30 feet long and carries an armament of one Colt automatic gun, firing 480 shots a minute, mounted in the bow of the craft and protected by armor plate gun shields. Before leaving Highland Park Capt. Baker suggested that the gun be unshipped to make more room for the intended cargo. The suggestion was rejected by Maj. Davidson, who thought the weapon might be convenient in case of trouble with strikers.

"While we are not looking for trouble, the gun will put us in a position to take care of ourselves in case any of the strikers attempt to interfere with us," said Maj. Davidson.

When the launch was off Gross point on the way to Chicago a stiff breeze came up, which lashed the lake into white capped billows. The men were compelled to battle with the waves for two hours, during which time everything portable on the little craft had to be lashed to the deck. To add to the danger one of the plugs blew out of the engine, necessitating a stop while temporary repairs could be made. After arriving in the Chicago river permanent repairs were made on the engine.

Maj. Davidson, Capt. Baker, and the crew spent the morning loading the launch with fresh meat, vegetables, and produce from South Water street commission houses. Before noon the little craft, laden almost to the gunwale, started out of the river on its way back to Highland Park.

PLANS TO GREET PRESIDENT.

Mayor Dunne May Meet Roosevelt at Dixon and Accompany Him to Chicago.

The suggestion was made yesterday afternoon at a conference with the mayor by Ald. Pringle and Patterson of the council committee for the reception of the president that Mayor Dunne should go to Dixon next Wednesday to greet President Roosevelt and accompany him to Chicago.

The mayor is undecided whether he will make the trip, as he fears the condition of the strike will not permit him to leave Chicago, even for a few hours, but he will decide the question Monday and will go if it is possible for him to do so. With the mayor will go the council committee and a delegation of two each from the Merchants', Hamilton, and Iroquois clubs.

The plan has been suggested in order to give Secretary Loeb an opportunity to examine the program for the president's entertainment in Chicago and at the same time permit the president and Mayor Dunne to talk over the strike situation or any other matters for which they might find no time while the president is in Chicago.

President Follows Icy Trail.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., May 5.—Ice coated mountains with their slippery trails could not keep the president under cover today. At noon the clouds lifted, and the snow and rain, which had fallen continuously for four days, ceased.

With the first appearance of the sun the president's party started out after the dogs, but though the hunt was continued until dark it was unsuccessful. An early start will be made tomorrow and the president hopes to get one more bear. He has not been discouraged by the bad weather.

The president's health has been excellent and the wild camp life is to his liking. If tomorrow proves to be a good day for the chase the most will be made of it and the arrival at Glenwood Springs will be delayed until Sunday morning.

TRY TO STOP USE OF LIGHTERS.

Teamsters Appeal to Firemen and Linemen's Union for Aid in Hindering Shipments.

An effort was made yesterday by the teamsters' union to stop the use of lighters on the river by firms under the ban of the strikers. A delegation of teamsters called on President Frank Waterholder of the firemen and linemen to protest against the employment of members of his organization upon the boats now being used as "strike breakers."

The firemen and linemen will meet today to decide. If they do go to the teamsters' aid no serious tieup is feared, as the organization of Licensed Tugmen, including captains and engineers, will live up to contract and refuse to strike.

The members of the crew of the tug Rita McDonald yesterday refused to tow a scow upon which coal had been delivered to the wholesale warehouse of the John V. Farwell company.

STRIKE VICTIMS.

DOGGETT, HENRY, 311 West Erie street, driver for American Express company, dragged from Van Buren street car at Jefferson street and beaten by strikers; taken to county hospital.

DUKE, ANGELO, 16 years old, 104 West Polk street; struck in face by Joseph Patzen while watching strike disturbance at Clark and Monroe streets; Patzen arrested by Chief O'Neill.

GRIFFIN, J. J., 2711 Wabash avenue, driver for Employers' Teaming company, thrown from wagon at Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, struck by cable train.

JOHNSON, EDWARD, colored, porter, 165 West Van Buren street; attacked by union sympathizers at Van Buren and Halsted streets; severely beaten and kicked.

KEESLER, WILLIAM, policeman, Harrison street station; struck with brick while driving in buggy at Archer avenue and Nineteenth street; severe gash over right eye and contusion on cheek; taken to Emergency hospital; not serious.

LASHAM, EDWARD, president of Edward Lasham Teaming company, 188 Franklin street; severely beaten by union teamsters at Madison and Union streets because he could not show union button.

NIQUETTE, GEORGE F., policeman, Canalport avenue station, back injured by brick thrown by strikers.

RALPH, SAMUEL, 3024 Dearborn street, negro, nonunion driver for Employers' Teaming company; struck on cheek and head by bricks while he was unloading coal at 47 Fifth avenue; lost consciousness; taken to county hospital.

ROSE, LOUIS, police sergeant, Canalport avenue station, struck by can of paint hurled from Heath and Milligan building; severe scalp wounds.

ROUT, SAMUEL, negro, nonunion teamster for Employers' Teaming company; struck on head by brick said to have been thrown from the tenth floor of the Ashland block while he was delivering coal at Union restaurant; also severely beaten; taken to the county hospital.

SCHAEFER, PAUL, union teamster for Short Bros.' Teaming company; mistaken for strike breaker while driving at Clark and Twelfth streets; struck by missiles and compelled to produce union button.

TUREK, JOSEPH, policeman, Canalport avenue station, face cut by stones thrown by strike sympathizers.

VOGT, WILLIAM, 60 years old, 1115 Maud avenue, union teamster for Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine company; beaten into insensibility while eating lunch in alley near Wabash avenue and Washington street.

HYDE "FEELER" SENT OUT

SECRET MEETING OF DIRECTORS CALLED IN EQUITABLE.

Rumors Afloat That First Vice President Will Sound Directorate on the Question of His Ability to Force Resignation of Alexander and Tarbell, and Latter's Adherents Say Movement Will Meet Strong Opposition—New Charge Against Hyde.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—An "informal conference" of the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance society, the executive officers excluded, has been called for Monday. The call originated in the Frick committee among the Hyde radicals of the board of directors. Its purpose, as surmised by the Alexander supporters, is to serve as a "feeler" and ascertain whether Hyde or those behind him will be able to carry through the board of directors a resolution calling for the resignations of President Alexander and Gage E. Tarbell.

Hyde also might be sacrificed in the event of the retirement of his opponents, but he will, it has been declared, never get out as long as they remain. At least one director, it is known, will demand that all three be suspended and the affairs of the society be put into the hands of a steering committee made up of the directors.

Hyde Men Are Excluded.

The officers who are to be excluded from the conference, besides President Alexander and Vice President Hyde, are Gage E. Tarbell, George T. Wilson, William H. McIntyre, William Alexander, T. D. Jordan, and H. R. Winthrop. Of these, McIntyre and Winthrop are avowed Hyde supporters. Any action taken at the conference must necessarily be regarded as a caucus proceeding.

That any attempt by the Frick committee or Hyde to compel the resignation of Alexander will be met by strong opposition, even among the many Hyde "dummy" directors, was evident today. Some of these directors declare they will resist to the utmost any attempt to relieve the present officers of their responsibilities until a thorough investigation has been made and the blame has been placed.

New Charge Against Hyde.

A new charge which State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks will be called upon to investigate was disclosed today. It is that Hyde and three other directors associated with him in underwriting the Pittsburg Terminal securities for the Wabash railroad, made $100,000 each out of the sale of certain blocks of these securities to the Equitable Life and its subsidiary company, the Mercantile Trust company. Two of the men associated with Hyde in the undertaking were, it is said, Louis Fitzgerald of the Equitable directorate and Winslow Pierce, general counsel of the Wabash railroad. Who was the other director was not disclosed.

A report had it that Hyde and his syndicate had unloaded about $450,000 in bonds on the Equitable, and an equal amount on the Mercantile Trust company.

APPLIES POET TO STRIKE.

DR. HIRSCH DRAWS LESSONS FROM SCHILLER'S WORKS.

Declares German, While Preacher of Universal Liberty, Was a Hater of Lawlessness and License — Speaker Makes Thinly Veiled Charges of Incompetency and Self Interest Against City Administration in Handling Rioters.

Friedrich Schiller, exponent of German thought, preacher of the personality of man, poet of universal liberty, and hater of lawlessness and license, was eulogized by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch at the Temple Israel, corner of Forty-fourth street and St. Lawrence avenue, last night.

The doctrines of the German poet were brought down to the present day and applied to the teamsters' strike in Chicago by the speaker. Thinly veiled charges were made of incompetency, mismanagement, cowardice, and self-interest on the part of the city administration in its attitude toward the rioters.

Mob Rule a Danger to Liberty.

"Schiller says it is dangerous for the spirit of liberty when the mob rules," said Dr. Hirsch. "It were well if the whole city tonight might read his 'Song of the Bell.' 'Concordia,' he says, 'should be the name of the bell of liberty,' and concord should be the name of the bell that should hang in the city hall when citizens, for selfish reasons, forget their responsibility and permit the mob to rule.

"Man is under the law, and the law must be obeyed. Schiller teaches us that history is the high tribunal which says the law must be observed. Rome could not stand against the law. No nation can stand against it, and woe to that city which, for selfish reasons, heeds not the word of God.

"Schiller stood for law above all things. He did not yield to the influence of fear of party. He did not need to be renominated. And so, although he has been dead a hundred years, although he lived before the day of telephones and the telegraph, he had a message which may apply to our day as well as to his own.

Explains Meaning of Freedom.

"Freedom is not made by emancipation from the higher law. There is a law to which even a judge may be as a speck of dust in a glass of water. A modern Germany of Krupp guns, of military strength without and within, aims to understand the intense humanitarianism of Schiller's philosophy of the moral dignity of man.

"Schiller was the most popular of German poets in his own country. He has appealed more strongly to the German heart than any other because of his understanding of the inner consciousness of the German mind. Although he lived in an epoch when freedom was unknown, his every note was upon that theme that "Man Is Free."

Commemorate Death of Poet.

German Americans in Chicago will open at the Auditorium tonight a four day commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Schiller. There will be a concert by the Thomas Orchestra, and Dr. James, president of the University of Illinois, will speak.

Tomorrow afternoon there will be a meeting in the Auditorium. Prof. Calvin Thomas of Columbia university will speak and a chorus of 800 will sing. Mrs. Theodore Brentano will be one of the soloists. Prof. Carl Bunge will direct the Metropolitan orchestra.

An academic conference will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Fullerton hall, at the Art institute. Among those who will take part are Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Prof. Carruth of Nebraska, Prof. Little of Evanston, and Prof. Camillo von Klenze of the University of Chicago.

Tuesday afternoon services will be held at the Schiller monument in Lincoln park. E. F. Gauss, assistant librarian of the public library, will speak. At night there will be another meeting in the Auditorium with Gen. von Pfister, a special envoy from the king of Würtemberg, as the speaker.

HYPNOTIST DEAD OF STRAIN.

Prof. E. H. Boone of Kentucky Succumbs to Heart Failure Due to His Calling.

Lexington, Ky., May 5.—Prof. Ed. H. Boone of Paris, Ky., a hypnotist, died here today. He was 32 years old. Heart failure, caused by the strain on his nerves, caused his death.

SUMMER COLDS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

DIE TO WARN AGAINST SIN

ILLINOIS MAN AND WIFE IN SUICIDE COMPACT.

Woman Had Been Guilty of Indiscretions and When Her Husband Learned the Truth Both Decided to End Their Lives—Both Leave Letters, and That of Woman Contains a Warning to Girls as to Becoming Coquet.

Springfield, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Sims, a young couple, married only on Dec. 28 last, committed suicide today in order to warn young men and women against leading improper lives.

The bride of only four months was a beautiful girl, the husband a plodding, prosaic business man. Three weeks ago she broke her marriage vows. On Wednesday her husband learned of her indiscretion. For two days they talked the matter over calmly and philosophically.

Finally they reached an agreement to die together, hoping thereby to wipe out the stain of sin on the wife's name and the dishonor her act had brought to her husband.

Die to Warn Others.

And in offering up their lives on the altar of expiation they also hoped to leave a warning written in words of blood that might perhaps save some others from following in the footsteps of shame and dishonor.

This decision reached, those about to die then proceeded to evolve a death scheme equally as fantastical as their reasons for ending life.

A rifle was wedged between two rails of the yard fence. It was held in position by a heavy log and was supported at the muzzle by a large stone. Two other stones were placed on either side and the weapon was as immovable as a coast defense gun.

Pays Debt of Honor.

Then, with a long stick, at one end of which was a hook, the erring woman, after placing herself in an angle of the fence directly in front of the rifle, pulled the trigger and paid her debt of honor.

Sims then moved his dead wife's body to one side, reloaded the rifle, and joined his bride beyond the grave.

On a table in the house were two letters explaining why they had destroyed themselves. Mrs. Sims in her letter said:

I suppose you know I want to be buried in my wedding suit. Please leave all my rings on my fingers. I told Oscar I had been true to him, thinking he would never know any different, but he found it out. It meant either separation or death, and separation would deprive both of us of privileges we enjoy. Knowing death to be the surest and quickest way out of it, I take my life, hoping that the life I lived will be a warning to all girls.

Prefers Death to Divorce.

In his letter Sims said:

Katie and I will leave this world this beautiful Friday morning. I have written my business down to the best of my knowledge. Tell my relatives to pay all my bills. I think there will be enough left to give us a decent burial. I want to be buried in my wedding clothes and I want the interment to take place in West Grove cemetery next Sunday, so people won't have to miss work to attend the funeral. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," so the good book says. Katie has lost her good name at the hands of two boys whose names I refuse to divulge. If we were not to leave this earth both of us would be deprived of privileges we once enjoyed; and, knowing death is sure, and will set an example to all boys and girls not to do that way, I am willing to take my life and thus keep the vow I made on my wedding day, Dec. 28.

DROP 1,400 FEET; MINERS HURT.

Employes in Calumet and Hecla Copper Shaft Take Big Plunge Before the Safety Catches Check Cage.

Calumet, Mich., May 5.—The cable attached to a passenger cage in the Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet and Hecla copper mine broke today while thirty-four men were being lowered into the mine. The cage dropped 1,400 feet before the safety catches checked it. Several of the men sustained minor injuries during their wild plunge, but none was seriously hurt. The shaft is a mile deep.

In Housecleaning Use Platt's Chlorides to disinfect the floors before relaying carpets.

WOMAN SHOOTS HER PERSECUTOR.

Mrs. Teresa Grimm Probably Fatally Wounds Adam Wahl, Ex-Employer.

THEN FAINTS IN STREET.

Man Long a Fugitive on the Charge of Injuring Her by Acid Throwing.

Mrs. Teresa Grimm, 1438 Belmont avenue, shot and probably fatally wounded Adam Wahl, her former employer and her admirer, just before 6 o'clock last evening. Made desperate by the man's persistent attentions and advances and bearing scars on her face and arms from an attack made by him with carbolic acid, she used a revolver. Wahl is at the Alexian Brothers' hospital.

Ever since the attack upon her on Dec. 20, when Wahl threw acid to punish the woman for refusing to accept his invitations to theaters and dinners, Mrs. Grimm had carried a revolver. At that time he accosted her at Halsted street and Belmont avenue. She resisted his approaches and in a flash he poured acid on her. She was taken to a hospital and Wahl escaped.

Demands Warrant Be Withdrawn.

Last night Mrs. Grimm was just about to finish a day's ironing when she heard a rap at the front door. Her husband was away and she was frightened. She answered the summons, but in the meantime the caller—Wahl—had gone around the house to the back door, which was open. He entered the kitchen and was found there by the woman, who had hurried back to see that her little 7 year old boy was safe.

"Teresa, I want you to come with me for a little while," said Wahl appealingly, adding some words about withdrawing a warrant.

Mrs. Grimm drew a revolver from the folds of her apron and ordered the intruder from the house. By this time Wahl had entered one of the inner rooms and finally the parlor. Mrs. Grimm followed him, leveling the weapon at him. She called to her son, telling him to summon a policeman. Then Wahl started toward the woman with outstretched arms and she pulled the trigger. The bullet entered just over his heart.

Tells Police He Tried Suicide.

Wahl managed to get to the office of Dr. Bernard, and just before lapsing into unconsciousness said he had attempted suicide. In the meantime the police arrived and found Mrs. Grimm in the street. She had followed her assailant and fainted, still clutching the pistol. She was taken to the Chicago avenue police station, where she recovered and told her story to the police.

"For more than seven years," she said, "that man has annoyed me. About eight years ago he owned a bakery in Wells street and I worked for him. A year later I was married. That angered him. When my husband and I were established in our cozy home he was welcomed there by Mr. Grimm, who knew nothing of how Wahl had annoyed me. We played cards and lunched, and he was treated just as any decent visitor should be treated.

Woman Tells of Persecution.

"What I feared happened. When the opportunity was at hand I was insulted. From that time until last night and at every change he had to find me alone or unprotected I was threatened by him. A week ago I was sitting in front of the house with my little boy when he suddenly appeared around the corner. I was almost too frightened to act. When he spoke familiarly to me I ordered him away from the house at the point of my revolver.

"I followed the advice of my friends after I left the hospital and have carried a revolver ever since to protect myself against him. The police have been looking for him since that time, too, but he has kept out of their way. He wanted me to withdraw a warrant I had obtained, but I wanted him punished for causing me the terrible suffering which I have gone through. He called me by telephone many times since I left the hospital, but I would have no conversation with him. I protected myself and my little boy."

Detectives have been searching for Wahl since Jan. 1, but he eluded them and wrote letters to the woman's relatives reflecting upon her character.

PITCHER WILLIAM REILLY IS HURT BY LIGHTNING FLASH.

Former Chicago Ball Player Possibly Fatally Injured in Storm at Troy, N. Y., Park—Arm Severely Burned.

Troy, N. Y., May 5.—[Special.]—William Reilly, a pitcher for the Troy club of the State league and former member of the Chicago National league team, was struck by lightning and seriously injured this afternoon at the baseball grounds.

Reilly was standing just outside the gate with Matthew Tarbell, waiting for a trolley car, when a heavy shower came up. Both were hurled to the ground by the lightning, which had struck the barbed wire along the top of the fence and jumped to where the men were standing.

Reilly was burned severely across the left breast and arm and had lost the use of his legs.

At the hospital tonight it was said he might not recover and that if he did it would be some time before he again can play ball. Tarbell also was badly burned.

ACT AGAINST OIL KING'S GIFT.

Congregational Ministers of New England Ask Support of Every Church in Sect.

Boston, Mass., May 5.—What is described in a circular as "the first gun in our educational campaign" will be "fired" tomorrow by the committee acting for the Congregational ministers of New England, who protested against the acceptance of John D. Rockefeller's gift of $100,000 by the American board of commissioners for foreign missions.

The committee will mail to every Congregational church and to every Congregational clergyman in the United States four circulars. One is a letter explaining the movement, another the statement of George Washington Gladden of Columbus, O., moderator of the national Congregational council; a third is a sermon; while the fourth is the work of the protesting committee.

The members say that it was prepared "to call attention to the special moral questions confronting the churches if the principle avowed in accepting this gift from Mr. Rockefeller is to be maintained."

TAYLOR RELEASED IN TEXAS.

Once Associate of Mrs. Duke Evades Extradition on Fraud Charge with Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Beaumont, Tex., May 5.—Judge Pope in the District court here today granted a writ of habeas corpus to Charles F. Taylor of Chicago, once business associate of Mrs. Brodie L. Duke, under indictment charged with fraud in connection with the organization of a tobacco growing company at Nacogdoches. A condition was attached preventing the rearrest of Taylor on other warrants.

Injustice.

For the benefit of all concerned it is respectfully suggested that you enjoin yourself and friends from purchasing any piano until you save investigated the great merit and tried the beautiful tone of the "Crown Pianos." Geo. P. Bent, 211-213 Wabash avenue.

GAS HOPES WANE; CHICAGO MAY WIN

Senate Refuses to Pass State Regulator Bill by Vote of 24 to 16.

RIDER ON ELECTRIC ACT.

Final Test Will Come Today with Action on Amendment to Surplus Measure.

(Continued from first page.)

the bill at any time. Senator John Humphrey, who voted against the measure, is of this opinion. He has possession of a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was killed. He will call it up in the morning.

"I don't want the bill passed," he said, "but I'll give them another chance. Let them pass it if they can. I'd like to drive a few out in the open. They are hiding behind us fellows who voted against it. They're not for it, but they want to keep their record all right as long as they can. They made me mad. Ten of them voted for that bill who wouldn't have if they had thought it was going to pass. Let them come out in the open now."

Humphrey's Plans May Fail.

Senator Humphrey's philanthropic, not to say Good Samaritan, intentions, towards his colleagues are apt to fail, because the two votes to pass the bill have been unattainable thus far, and unless its success seemed to be impending there would be no coming out from the underbrush.

One fact which may throw some light on the sincerity or insincerity of the senate in handling the bill is this: Just before it was called up the Putnam-Sucher contest, which has been dragging its weary way through the session since the beginning, in January, was brought up. It was fought out in an hour and a half debate. Then Sucher was unseated. But Putnam was not sworn in. He was not there to be sworn in, having been told that he would not be until tomorrow. These two men come from Peoria. That city has been the closest rival to Chicago in the vehemence with which it has demanded gas legislation. The vote of the senator from that district was as good as counted for the bill.

When it came up for passage there was no senator from Peoria. The second city of the state had been disfranchised for the time being. Sucher was out and Putnam wasn't in. This vote would have been No. 25, and only one more to gain. It would have been a close shave, but still as far away as if there had been ten to gain.

Parker's Fight in Vain.

The placing of the senatorial contest before the gas bill was intentioral on the part of the senate organization. Senator Parker tried in vain to have the gas measure called up as soon as the senators met in the morning, but was put off with the promise that it would be called up before recess. Then the Peoria vote was knocked out and the gas bill came up.

After it had been defeated and only a motion to reconsider the vote—afterward held to be unparliamentary and invalid—kept it from falling into its grave, there was a great scurrying about to procure if possible the two needed votes.

Senator Campbell and Lieut. Gov. Sherman hustled down to Gov. Deneen's office and presently Senator McKenzie was called in. Every inducement that could be used and all the pressure that could be exerted was brought to bear on him. He had refused to vote at all on roll call and he refused to budge under pressure.

Meanwhile search had been made to find Putnam. He had not been in the senate chamber, but it was thought that he could be found and he, with McKenzie, would have made the vote twenty-six. Sherman would not have allowed a little thing like an unparliamentary ruling such as he had made on the motion to reconsider the vote, stand between him and the passage of the bill if he had twenty-six votes in sight.

Still Lacking One Vote.

Putnam was landed, but the McKenzie efforts fell down. Then a search was made among the other senators who either had not voted for the measure or had voted against it. Not one could be found who would stand up with Putnam and make the twenty-sixth.

If what Senator Humphrey suggests be true there would have been a scattering among the faithful if the twenty-sixth had been found. Turning to stratagem, the governor, with Sherman and Campbell, drew up the amendment to the Chicago electric bill, which would give that city the right to regulate.

While this was being prepared three other senators were sent for and asked what their attitude would be on the bill to give the authority to Chicago. They were Levi S. McCabe of Rock Island, Robert S. Hamilton of St. Clair county, and Henry M. Dunlap of Champaign. McKenzie also was asked if he would support the bill if the rest of the state were not concerned in it. Putnam had been sounded and he was found all right on the proposition.

McCabe and Dunlap had not voted and Hamilton had voted against the bill. They promised that they would support the Chicago measure. McKenzie was not definite, but it is believed he will vote for the Chicago bill. Senators Rainey and Rees are said to be willing to give Chicago the measure. There is a possible seven votes for Chicago in that group which were not cast for the state bill.

It is on such a foundation as this that the Chicago eleventh hour hope is based. In the house there is an opposition headed by Lindly, who has been aggressive ever since Senator Parker had his amendment stricken out of house bill 644.

Analysis of the Vote.

All those who voted against the state regulator bil lare republicans. It is not among those who voted against the bill, but among those who did not vote at all that the men who defeated the measure are to be found. And among them are two democratic senators of Chicago—Stanley M. Kunz and John Powers, both members of the official body in Chicago which has been clamoring for gas regulation for years, and which has been passing 75 cent gas ordinances based on no authority.

Among "those present and not voting" might also be chased Congressman W. R. McKinley of Champaign and Congressman W. A. Rodenberg of East St. Louis. If Congressman Rodenberg had remained in his congressional district the bill might have passed. He influenced Senator Hamilton, who would have voted for the bill if it had not been for the influence of his congressman.

With McKinley it was different. He is the "Interurban street car syndicate" of the state, and in connection with the traction lines he operates lighting plants. But Rodenberg merely "butted" in. He has no electric light or gas interests in his own name that are known.

He and McKinley, with Roger Sullivan and a host of downstate gas and electric light manufacturers, were "among those present and not voting"—directly. McKinley controlled the votes of three senators and Rodenberg of at least one.

Money Used by Lobby?

It has been said, and by competent authorities, that if the gas bill were defeated it would be by the use of the most colossal sum of money ever handled in a general assembly of Illinois. It has been said that the Yerkes episode would not compare with the gas episode. That is a theory.

In the debate which went on in the senate it was Berry against Parker. The latter dubbed the senate combine "the grand dukes of Illinois." Berry did the talking for the senators who were against the bill.

It probably was only a coincidence, but after the gas fight was over and the biennial senate love feast set in with its distribution of presents to officials, Berry was given a silver candelabra.

The hope of passing the Chicago measure is based on the theory that the down state members of the house and senate will not object, since it does not touch their interests.

There is one other hope—that the knowledge that an extra session will be called will make the legislature give Chicago what it wants. In addition to this the prospects of adjournment tomorrow, according to Senator Campbell, depend on the passage of the gas bill by both houses.

Adjournment Brings Up Gas Fight.

When the joint resolution for adjournment tomorrow was announced as passed by the house the gas fight started in the senate in the morning. Senator Campbell moved to adopt this resolution and Parker immediately arose to object.

"Why is it necessary to adopt this now?" he asked. "We shall be in a much more honest position before the people if we settle the gas question first and then vote to adjourn. Pass on this legislation and then adopt a resolution to adjourn. Serve notice on the house and to the state at large that this senate does not propose to adjourn until it has met the gas question fairly and squarely."

"The chair would like to remark," said Lieut. Gov. Sherman, leaning on his gavel and speaking crisply, "that this gas bill will receive attention. The chair would like further to remark that it will receive a roll call whenever it needs it, and further that this question of adjournment will be so managed, no matter what is done with the resolution, that it will not interfere with consideration of the gas bill."

Precipitates Another Combat.

Campbell had not taken his seat and explained that it was his purpose to move a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution might be adopted and to postpone action on the motion to reconsider until tomorrow. Thereupon Parker withdrew his objections and the resolution was adopted. Almost immediately Parker was in another combat, this time with Haas, chairman of the Chicago charter committee.

"I'd like to have this gas bill brought up at once on third reading," said Parker as soon as the adjournment question had been disposed of. "Call it up now. I ask that it be done."

"I'd like to inform the senator from Cook," exclaimed Haas, getting to his feet quickly, "that the man in charge of this bill is perfectly able to call it up when the time comes."

"Who gave you property right in this bill?" demanded Parker. "Who gave you control of it?"

"Unanimous consent," Humphrey called from his seat in answering for Haas, who stood stuttering by his desk.

"The bill never was in his committee," shouted Parker. "He sat on one like it for two months. By what right does he assume possession of this one? I move to suspend the rules and bring this measure up for passage."

Haas explained that it was his intention to call the bill up at the morning session, and with this promise and explanation Parker quieted down and the senate immediately jumped into advancing house bills.

Peoria Mute in Fight.

After an hour of this sort of proceedings, the Putnam-Sucher contest, which has been in the senate since January, was brought up for disposition. It is now asserted by the republican organization in the senate that the consequences of this action were not foreseen. After an hour and a half of debate the senate unseated George B. Sucher, democrat, who has been in all session, and voted to seat James D. Putnam, republican, who by this act of courtesy gets a day and a half in the senate. Putnam was not there to be sworn in.

Consequently by this action Peoria, which, next to Chicago, has been the city of the state most interested in gas legislation, was not represented. The Peoria district, from which citizens have come to Springfield with placards and banners, and in which there has been a bitter fight against its local gas company, did not have a vote on the question.

It was 12:30 o'clock before this contest was decided by the seating of Putnam and then Haas called up house bill 644, the measure granting to city councils the right to regulate gas and electric light prices.

"I hope every senator will vote for the bill," said Haas in calling it up.

"What's the bill?" asked Juul.

"Gas," was shouted from several directions at him and, seeming to have found the desired information, he retired to the depths of his chair.

Senator Parker Is Sarcastic.

Parker again obtained the floor and launched himself upon a long speech on the bill and on his position towards it.

"I have been congratulated in certain quarters," he began, "and warmly congratulated, that at last the measure proposed by me should have been agreeable to the organization of this senate. I have been congratulated that my addition to this bill as it came from the house should have been just what the organization wanted.

"I appreciate this congratulation and now I propose to do the organization another favor. I propose to tell the senators composing it just how they stand with the people in regard to this gas bill. I propose to do them this further benefit, especially in behalf of Chicago senators.

"In doing so I will review briefly just what course has been taken in this senate every time with a bill granting to the people or suggesting to grant power to regulate rates. I will call attention to the railroad resolution introduced early in the session and passed by the house over to us. I will recall to you that in the senate railroad committee every word which seemed to reflect on the railroads of this state was stricken out.

"We were asked to support President Roosevelt in his attitude towards the railroads and his position on railroad legislation. We were asked to instruct our United States senators to support him. We refused to do it. We refused to condemn railroads. We refused to support the president. That was our first opportunity to express ourselves on this question of regulation which now occupies the mind of the public.

Must Explain Lack of Action.

"We shall have to explain to the people why we have been sitting here day after day doing nothing while Chicago has been crying to us to give it relief from conditions which have become intolerable. This was our second opportunity to express ourselves on the subject of regulation.

"For weeks in our Chicago charter committee there lay a bill containing the express and exact provisions contained in this gas bill now before us. We shall have to explain to the people why we sat here idly and did nothing. We shall have to explain why this bill was allowed to die."

"I object to this," shouted Burnett, the lawyer from "Egypt," getting to his feet. "I rise to a point of order. The senator is not discussing the question before us."

"O, yes I am," replied Parker. "Wait and see."

"He is talking about the Chicago charter and railroad rates and everything else under the sun, except this gas bill," shouted Burnett.

"The Chicago charter bill contained this gas bill," insisted Parker. "That's what I'm discussing now."

People Will Want to Know.

He was allowed to finish without interruption. He explained that on the day that the senate passed the amended charter bill it had voted to amend the gas bill so as to make it read in the identical words of the enabling provision which had been stricken from the other bill. This was done yesterday.

Mr. Parker concluded by calling the senate combine the "grand dukes of Illinois," and sat down. Cunningham was at him in a moment.

"Did I understand you to say that the mayor of Chicago did not want this bill passed?" he asked.

Parker explained that he did not mean his statement as Cunningham had construed it.

For a moment there was silence, in the midst of which Campbell and Berry hurried up to Lieut. Gov. Sherman's desk. For another moment they stood with their heads together and then the two senators scurried back to their seats, Berry asking for recognition.

"I'd like to move a recess," he said, "but if I did the senator from Cook (Parker) would charge me with trying to stick another knife in this precious gas bill."

"Senator Berry, either has an extremely tender conscience or else I am extremely unfortunate," interrupted Parker. "I never speak but he finds I have accused him of dishonesty. I beg that the gentleman will move a recess."

"No," replied Berry, hesitating, "I guess I'll go on."

Launches Attack on Chicago.

With that he plunged into an attack on Chicago and on the regulator bill, defending the gas companies and corporate interests.

"I don't know what Chicago needs," he said, "but from a long distance view it looks as if that city had more than it could handle now. I am not speaking for Chicago. I am speaking for the country districts, which I represent. I say this bill will bankrupt gas companies in smaller cities. There may be some need for such a bill in Chicago, but when you give such power to city councils you have struck the hardest blow which could be delivered at securities and the value of property.

"You fix it so that a man owning a gas plant would go to bed every Monday night not knowing whether his property would be worth anything on Tuesday morning, not knowing whether he had a plant or not.

"The lawyers of this senate know that they belong to the greatest monopoly in existence, a monopoly which demands the right to say how any one shall enter it to practice law. Yet, I ask the senator from Cook what he would say if I proposed a bill to allow the Chicago city council to fix the size of a fee he should charge?"

"Does the senator consider the fact that a client is not obliged to come to me?" asked Parker. "He can go to you."

"If he is wise he will," retorted Berry. "But no city council can fix my fee. When it comes to that I will leave the business. As I said, Chicago may be crying for this bill like a child crying for candy, but that is not the case elsewhere.

"When the house passed this bill the representatives, in their wisdom, provided that there should be a hearing before there was a fixing of rates. They would have allowed the gas companies to be present when their business was put on the dissecting table, and would have permitted them to go to the funeral afterwards.

"Now the senator from Cook has fixed it so that the operation takes place behind closed doors, and companies will not be allowed to see their business buried afterwards. I don't know how it is in Chicago, but I do know what happens in the country when we elect members of city councils. It is difficult to get first class men under any conditions. Pass this bill and see what will happen.

"You may have two candidates for the council. One may be a conservative, sensible business man, but who will the other one be? Some blatherskite, full of hot air, who will go around bellowing for cheaper gas. And who will be elected? You know and I know.

"This is the worst measure ever presented to this legislature."

"Do you know it is in effect in other states and working for the benefit of the people?" interrupted Parker.

"No; I don't know it," retorted Berry.

Charges Ignorance of Subject.

"That's just the trouble," replied Parker. "You don't know. You don't know anything about the subject, but you stand up here talking against the bill just the same."

"I know this," said Berry. "I have telegrams from solid business men from my district protesting against the passage of the bill. I have telegrams from bankers, and they don't want it. There are fifty-seven gas plants and 235 electric light plants in the state outside of Chicago. They represent an investment of $100,000,000. Three-fourths of them will be put out of business if you pass this bill.

"I am not interested in the gas or electric light business, but I have good friends who are and I don't propose to aid in legislating their business destruction. If the friends of gas legislation had desired to deal squarely with the property owners they would have drafted a bill for a state commission to regulate rates or would have framed some measure which would not have contained the objectionable features of this one."

"Aren't you unfair?" asked Parker, getting to his feet, "to taunt me with the fact I have not introduced any bills? Don't you know my position in this senate? Don't you know that I am the only republican senator from Cook who was kept off the Chicago charter committee? Don't you know notice was served on me with a flourish of trumpets that I was 'out of it' and could introduce no bills?"

As to Senatorial Courtesy.

"No," replied Berry, "I don't know it. You had the right to introduce bills whether you were on the committee or not. There was no law to prevent it."

"There is a law in this senate to prevent it," said Parker.

"You are the only fellow that ever found it out," answered Berry. "I suppose we shall read the details of it in some magazine in May."

Berry went on to say that he supposed the Chicago council was honest enough, although it had been charged with everything under the face of the sun.

"So has the senate," interrupted Parker again.

"Yes," said Berry, "and I'm convinced there are just as honest men in the council as there are in the senate."

Then he proceeded to take up the question of charter legislation and answer Parker's charge that the organization of the senate had trifled with Chicago bills.

"Chicago has come nowhere near uniting on any proposition," he said. "Whenever we took up a Chicago measure, down would come one set of men in dude clothes, with hair parted in the middle, and wearing canes, and tell us one thing. Then down come another set and tell us just the opposite. Then down would come a set of women and tell us still another, and most of the time the women knew more than the men."

"I know something of this charter proposition. I know that the man who has had the worst time in this legislature next to the chairman of the primary committee was Senator Haas, the chairman of the charter committee, and it is unkind and unfair for Chicago to accuse him of not dealing honestly with the charter measures.

"I know what the game has been. I was sent for to come to Chicago more than once, to be taken out to one meal in the middle of the day by one set of men and filled up with too much to eat and too much to drink and told that thus and so things must be done, and then to be taken out at night by another set of men and again filled up with too much to eat and drink and told that exactly the opposite must be accomplished.

"If Chicago has lost its charter legislation it is solely and simply because that city could not get together on any one single proposition."

With a final shot that the gas bill was a bad bill and should not be passed Berry sat down.

"The secretary will call the roll," announced Lieut. Gov. Sherman.

Result of Roll Call.

It was over in a shorter time than the fastest Derby race. For a moment it seemed as if the gas bill might pass. Acton, Anderson, and Bare, the first three, voted for it. Barr, Congressman Snapp's man from Joliet, was the first negative. Berry was the next. Brown and Burnett paired off, the latter voting against the bill. Burton and Campbell said "aye," and it stood 6 to 3. Chafee made it four against the bill. Then came a string of four affirmatives, Clark, Cunningham, Curtis, and Dixon, and the bill had ten to the good.

Hank Evans went wrong and Farnum and Galpin right. Gardner, chairman of the appropriations committee, joined the opposition, and from that on the bill did not have a show.

It was not the votes against it that counted so much as the absentees. On the first call it had twenty-two, and lacked four. On the call of absentees it gained two, and was within two of being passed. There it stuck and the senators sat listlessly in their seats waiting the next move. This was the vote:

YEAS.

Acton.	Curtis.	Juul.
Anderson.	Dixon.	Lundberg.
Bare.	Farnum.	Maher.
Brown.	Galpin.	McShane.
Burton.	Haas.	Mueller.
Campbell.	Hall.	Bartley.
Clark.	Helm.	Townsend.
Cunningham.	Jandus.	Walter—24.

NAYS.

Barr.	Hamilton.	Lish.
Berry.	Henson.	McElvain.
Burnett.	Houser.	Pemberton.
Chafee.	Hughes.	Templeton.
Evans.	Humphrey.	Tiffany—16.
Gardner.		

Out of Parliamentary Hole.

Secretary Paddock looked about the senate chamber a moment, peering over the rim of his glasses, and then handed the roll call to Sherman. The lieutenant governor glanced at it and then announced slowly:

"The yeas are 24 and the nays 16. The bill having failed to receive a constitutional majority is declared not passed."

"Mr. Chairman," shouted Campbell, jumping up, "I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost."

"Point of order," yelled Burnett. "He can't make that motion. He voted for the bill."

Lieut. Gov. Sherman was in a quandary, but he slid out of it.

"The senator from Cook voted for the bill but he voted with a constitutional minority and therefore has a right to make the motion."

Sherman forced this ruling down the senators' throats and the senate adjourned with the understanding that the question would come up again in the afternoon.

Immediate efforts were made to work over two more votes. A hurry up call was sent for Putnam to be sworn in, that assuring another, and unsuccessful pressure was brought to bear on McKenzie. Mr. Sherman found that he could not hold his position on his ruling, although it is likely that he would have done so if the two needed votes could have been found.

Deneen Applies the Pressure.

Senator after senator was called in before Gov. Deneen, but the passage of house bill 644 had to be abandoned. Then Deneen, Sherman, and Campbell went into conference from which was evolved an amendment to house bill 683, the surplus electricity bill.

The senate was late in reassembling, considerable work being required to figure out a way by which friends of the bill could get out of their dilemma. It was nearly 5 o'clock when Lieut. Gov. Sherman brought the senate to order and announced that Campbell had not been in a parliamentary position to make the motion to reconsider.

"Is James D. Putnam in the chamber?" he then asked.

The senator from Peoria, who had been found and who was sitting in the aisle, arose and walked down to the clerk's desk, where he was sworn in by Judge Wilkins of the Supreme court, the judge being in readiness to administer the oath of office. Before Putnam had taken his seat Humphrey was on his feet.

"I give notice," he announced, "that tomorrow morning I shall move to reconsider the motion by which house bill 644 was lost."

Haas then presented the forlorn hope of the gas legislation advocates by offering as an amendment to the surplus electricity bill the following section, taken almost verbatim from original house bill 644 and granting power to regulate rates. It is as follows:

Said city is hereby empowered to prescribe by ordinance maximum rates and charges for the supply of gas and electricity for power, heating, and lighting furnished by any individual, corporation, or company to such city and to the inhabitants thereof, such rates and charges to be just and reasonable. Prices may be fixed for a period not exceeding five years, and in case the corporate authorities of any such city shall fix unjust and unreasonable rates and charges the same may be reviewed and determined by the Circuit court of the county in which said city is situated.

The title of the bill also had to be amended, and Senator Parker advised the utmost care, lest in the haste with which the work was being done some slip be made which would rob the measure of its effectiveness. He pointed out that the utmost caution was required, since the bill in its original form was a measure authorizing the city to sell its own surplus electricity, and in attaching the rate regulating clause the legislature might easily slip and only give the city the right to regulate the rates on electricity and gas which it furnished itself.

The title of the bill and form of ballot by which the measure is to be submitted were changed, and after a half hour's careful study of it by Lieut. Gov. Sherman and Senator Campbell the amendments were declared safe and they were adopted.

The bill thus amended was advanced to third reading, where it is ready for its test on roll call tomorrow.

LOAN SHARK BILL UP TO GOVERNOR.

Notice to Payor and Consent of Spouse Necessary to Wage Assignment.

STOCK TAX GOES THROUGH

Illinois Manufacturers Win to Exempt Shares of Capital from Assessment.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—The anti-loan shark bill fathered by Senator Dixon was called up for third reading and passed by the house tonight with not a single dissenting vote. The bill as it goes to the governor for signature provides that no assignment of wages can be made unless a notice of such assignment is given the person, firm, or corporation from whom the wages so assigned are due. Also that no married person can assign his or her wages without the consent of the partner in matrimony.

The bill appropriating $2,200 to cover the deficiency in the office of state factory inspector was defeated in the house tonight, and its death is said to be unnatural.

It is charged by Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies that the appropriations were killed at the instigation of the various glass companies of the state because the state factory inspector has waged a war on them for violation of the child labor law.

Capital Stock Bill Is Passed.

Fred W. Upham of the Cook county board of review and J. M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, moved expectantly when senate bill 216 was called to third reading. This bill provides that mercantile corporations shall not be taxed upon their capital stock in addition to their tangible assets.

Under a recent direction of the Supreme court the manufacturing and mercantile companies can be assessed for the value of their capital stock in addition to their tangible wealth. This, it is asserted, amounts to double taxation. The Illinois Manufacturers' association has worked for the passage of legislation remedying the defect in the present law. The bill had an opponent in Mr. Rapp of Fairfield.

"The bill," he said, "is an organized effort on the part of a large portion of the wealth of the state to evade taxation."

Mr. Tippit also attacked the bill.

"In a few instances," he said, "corporations may pay a little more than their share of the taxes, but in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases the corporations of the state pay a great deal less than their shares."

Mr. Magill of Rock Island defended the bill and it was passed on roll call, ninety-seven to twenty-eight.

Bill Is Needed in Chicago.

The personal injury suit bill was passed without debate by a vote of 103 to 4. This bill, which is sorely needed in Chicago to protect the city from unscrupulous persons who are bringing claims against the city for damages several years after they occur, provides that no suit can be filed after a year has elapsed from the time of the accident, and that notice must be given of injury six months after it is sustained.

Senate bill No. 158, concerning the classified civil service of Cook county, was brought to third reading and passed. This bill places physicians, internes, and nurses in the Cook County hospital under civil service.

The mining interests of the state were the subject of several bills during the day. Senate bill No. 329 increased the term of the state mining board from 100 days to 125 days each year and increased the salary of the secretary from $1,000 to $1,500 a year.

Mine Operators' Wish Granted.

Mine operators were also given the privilege to carry their own casualty insurance on employes in the passage of senate bill No. 250. The bill met with some opposition on the ground that it might effect a trust and maintain prices in an illegal manner.

Senate bill No. 480, requiring railroad companies to equip their cars and locomotives with safety appliances, was brought to a third reading. I. B. Craig of Mattoon attacked the bill and stated that it was "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity." The reason for this attack was that he regarded the bill as a mere sop thrown to the laboring people of the state and of no practical value, because the federal law covers precisely the same points.

"The bill is designed," said Mr. Craig, "to conceal some sort of trade the railroads have made to defeat the fellow-servant bill."

Then he admitted that he was going to vote for it anyway, although it ought to be killed.

103,000 Employes Petition Passage.

This admission of Craig and the statement made by Bush, chairman of the committee on railroads, that 103,000 railroad employes had petitioned for the passage of the bill, was sufficient to secure the passage by a vote of 147 yeas and no nays.

Then senate bill 390, providing that the operators of mines shall furnish shot firers in the mines where shooting or blasting is done, was called up and passed without debate by a vote of 121 to 2.

The firemen of the state here came in for some of the benevolence of the house. A bill was passed to amend the law relating to the levying and collecting of taxes on foreign insurance companies, by cities and villages, whereby the increased taxes shall go to the firemen's pension fund.

Incidentally, this increased pension fund is supposed to do away with the annual sale of baseball and charity ball tickets that is so common among firemen.

The senate passed Magill's house bill for the manufacture of tiling in the state prisons. It is a companion bill to the measure providing for a hard roads commission, which has been passed, and both are in substitution of the original hard roads bill.

HOUSE TAKES WHIRL IN PIT.

Scenes of Turbulence Attend Consideration of Board of Trade Bill, Sent to Third Reading.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—The house resembled the "wheat pit" in turbulence when the board of trade bill came up at this evening's session.

Speaker Shurtleff offered the bill to the house and instantly there were shouts of "object" from all parts of the hall.

Mr. Williams of Cook moved to suspend the rules and allow the bill to be read the second time. The speaker's gavel descended, the rules were declared suspended, and the bill was read.

Mr. Sheen submitted a resolution requiring all transactions of the board to be bona fide and not on margins. This amendment was lost.

Mr. Pattison offered an amendment by inserting the words "for actual delivery." Mr. Pattison assailed the board of trade bill most bitterly, calling board of trade operations "legalized gambling." His amendment was lost.

At this point some amendment was introduced by the reading of an amendment offered by Representative Rapp legalizing poker as a form of gambling when the limit is over $2.

This was put to a vote amid laughter, and, although the ayes were in the majority, the speaker declared the motion lost. Before the amendment was voted on Mr. Rinaker rose to a point of order.

"Mr. Speaker," he cried, "I understand this is the law in southern Illinois."

"But this bill does not apply to southern Illinois," returned Mr. Rapp. "It applies to Chicago only."

The bill then was ordered to third reading. It will come up for final vote tomorrow.

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KIDNAPER CROWE GIVES HIMSELF UP

(Continued from first page.)

searched for him in vain. Then a letter was thrown into the yard of the Cudahy mansion, saying that if Mr. Cudahy would drive alone to a lonely spot on a road from Omaha and deposit a sack containing $25,000 in gold by a red lantern which he would find at the place indicated his boy would be restored to him.

Mr. Cudahy drew the $25,000 in gold from the Omaha National bank and left it by the roadside at night as directed.

A few hours later the boy ran into the Cudahy home, safe and well. He had been kept a prisoner in a vacant house in the outskirts of South Omaha and had been well treated.

Reward of $50,000 Offered.

Mr. Cudahy then offered $25,000 reward for the arrest of the man who had kidnaped his boy. The city of Omaha added $25,000. On Oct. 12, 1901, a letter was received from Crowe offering to surrender if the rewards were withdrawn. He asserted that with a fair trial he could clear himself of the charges, but that the hope of winning the reward would induce his enemies to manufacture false testimony against him.

The reward was withdrawn, but since that day nothing was heard from Crowe until last week, when it was asserted that he was on his way to Omaha.

Has Long Criminal Record.

Pat Crowe has a criminal record familiar to the police of the entire country. He began his criminal career in Omaha fifteen years ago. July, 1890, he robbed a woman in a Chicago dive of diamonds worth $5,000 and shot her through the arm.

A few weeks later in Chicago he shot Policeman Linville through the cheek and Policeman Briscoe through the lungs.

In 1891 he held up a jewelry clerk in Denver, Colo. After a running fight with an officer he was wounded and captured. While awaiting trial he broke jail.

Crowe was next heard from in Milwaukee, where he was serving a sentence under the name of Dwyer.

Later he was charged with train robbery in Missouri, and while awaiting trial at St. Joseph broke jail after wounding his guard.

Crowe was arrested for complicity in the tower W holdup on the Northwestern road in 1900, but escaped conviction.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE **$3.50 SHOES**

Men in every walk of life, in all professions and trades, the gentleman of leisure and the workingman—all wear W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes because they are the best in the world.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more Men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it. Take no substitute. Sold in W. L. Douglas exclusive Men's and Boys' Shoe Stores in the principal cities and by shoe dealers everywhere.

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes.

Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colt skin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather produced.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Spring Styles. Shoes by mail or express prepaid for 25c. extra. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe Store in Chicago: 165 Dearborn Street.

HOUSE INDORSES AUTO MEASURE.

Passes Bill Regulating Speed at Which Machines May Be Driven.

READY FOR GOVERNOR.

Down State Members Make Attacks on Provisions, but in Vain.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—Automobilists of the state now can be assured, pending that Gov. Deneen shall sign the bill of some uniformity in the speed laws of different cities and villages.

When touring through the country they will not be compelled to stop at the gates of each town, village, and hamlet and forward a scouting party to ascertain how fast they can run while passing through the precincts of the different village authorities. They cannot be nabbed and fined if they happen to go one mile an hour faster than they did through the last town.

The house this afternoon passed the senate bill providing state regulation of automobiles, the measure advocated by the Chicago Automobile club.

Villages like Evanston and Wilmette, the bane of the autoists of Chicago, will not be able to fill their municipal coffers because of slight transgressions of the speed laws of those respective towns. Nor can a chauffeur who imagines he can put on some speed because he is apparently on the highway and far out in the rural districts be stopped and informed that he is violating the laws of some town board by exceeding ten or twelve miles an hour.

Counts Houses, Determines Speed.

All an automobilist will have to do is to glance occasionally at the houses and see that they are not less than 100 feet apart. Then he can put on a speed of fifteen miles an hour. But as soon as the houses are more than 100 feet apart, indicating signs of village life, he must slow down to ten miles an hour. Out in the broad and unfettered "open," where the houses are infrequent, he can maintain a speed of twenty miles an hour without fear of molestation.

But he must first have a permit from the secretary of state, entitling him to operate a machine under the automobile laws. Numbers identifying the machine also must be displayed prominently.

There were some indications of reviving life in the monotonous grind of the house today when the automobile bill was called up. Brown of La Salle rose in his seat and began a spirited attack upon the methods employed to lobby for the bill. He referred in terms both complimentary and caustic to Sidney Gorham, who has represented the Chicago Automobile club at the legislature for the last two months, and has used what Mr. Brown terms questionable methods in advocacy of the measure.

Brown Tells of Wine Suppers.

"If the bill passes," said Brown, "it will not be because members of this house believe it is right. It is because a pleasant little fellow has been here for two months with a flock of automobiles and has treated members to all sorts of little junketings, here, there, and everywhere. I admit that he is a good fellow, but I am not here to vote for the measure because I've been taken out riding and have been given wine suppers.

"Even if you do pass the measure, the gratitude you will receive will be short lived," continued the speaker. "When you meet Gorham in Chicago a few months from now he won't know you. I know all about such matters from personal experience."

Dan Echols of Adams had something to say in opposition to the bill, and used such terms as "dashing dudes with flaxen hair and cigarets in their teeth." He believed that the country roads belonged not to disciples of luxury, but to those of honest labor. He also thought that unsophisticated horses who were as yet unacquainted with automobiles had some rights which could not be ignored.

But, in spite of the eloquent pleas of downstate members for the preservation of the old time worn traditions of rural highways, the more irreverent members of the house were in a majority when the bill came to a vote, and it passed 81 to 44.

LOCAL OPTION BILL MAY PASS.

Senator Acton Canvasses Upper House for Enough Votes to Push Mutilated Senate Measure Through.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., May 5.—[Special.]—There is some prospect of local option legislation in the last day of the legislature. Senator Acton canvassed the senate this afternoon and got enough votes to pass the mutilated senate bill No. 95, which is on third reading in the house, providing it can be put through tomorrow. This would give the state a local option bill minus the county and precinct features.

TAKES NO TAINTED COIN HOME.

Mrs. Morris Benario Says She Saw Nothing of Husband's Wages as a Faro Dealer.

Morris Benario's wages of $35 a week, said to have been earned dealing faro in a resort declared to be owned by ex-Ald. John A. Rogers at West Madison and May streets, have not found their way into the family coffers, his wife alleges, in a bill for separate maintenance filed by her yesterday. Mrs. Benario asserts her husband has been employed "steadily and uninterruptedly" by Rogers for years, but that she has been obliged to support herself and her son from the profits of her employment agency at 16 Laflin street.

Mrs. Adelaide M. Potter started suit for divorce in the Superior court from George H. Potter, whom she charged with habitual drunkenness.

Declaring that another woman has won her husband's love, Mrs. Maud Winter asked a divorce in the Superior court from Karl A. Winter.

ASHES OF WIDOW CAST ON LAKE

Last Wishes of Mrs. Charles Price of Bloomington Are Carried Out by Her Relatives.

In accordance with the last request of Mrs. Charles Price of Bloomington, Ill., whose body was cremated at Graceland cemetery yesterday morning, the urn containing her ashes was opened as they were thrown on the waters of Lake Michigan last night.

The ashes of Charles Price, husband of the dead woman, who first conceived the idea, were similarly disposed of two months ago. Shortly before Mrs. Price's death at Bloomington on Wednesday, she said her husband had desired that their ashes be allowed to mingle together in the lake. The body was sent to Chicago and given in charge of relatives. They secured a boat and fulfilled the latter part of her request.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM GEORGE JERREMS, Chicago, died yesterday at his residence, 4917 Greenwood avenue. He was president of the Nicoll the Tailor company, with stores in twenty cities. Mr. Jerrems was born in Gainesborough, England, in 1843 and went to Australia while a boy. He married in Victoria a daughter of the late Alexander Nicoll. He came to the United States in 1875 and to Chicago in 1881. Mrs. Jerrems, three daughters, Helen, Annie, and Mrs. Dan B. Southard, and four sons, William, Arthur, Alexander, and Donald, are living.

MICHAEL HALEY, father of Margaret A. Haley, died yesterday at his residence, 419 West Sixtieth place, aged 78 years. Six children survive him. The funeral will be from St. Anne's Roman Catholic church tomorrow morning.

Daughter of M. M. Mangasarian Weds.

MRS. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK.
(Flora Zabelle.)

"YANKEE CONSUL" IS WED.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK MARRIES FLORA ZABELLE OF COMPANY.

Actress Is Daughter of Chicago Professor, Who Performs Ceremony in St. Louis Hotel While the Comedy Troupe Is Playing There — Couple Were Engaged and Under Agreement Not to Marry Until End of Season.

St. Louis, Mo., May 5.—[Special.]—Flora Zabelle, leading woman of the "Yankee Consul" company, playing here, and Raymond Hitchcock, comedian of the same organization, were married this afternoon in the Planters' hotel. Prof. M. M. Mangasarian of Chicago, father of the bride, was the officiating clergyman.

The wedding surprised all the members of the company, for though the couple had been engaged for months, they had given a pledge to Manager Arthur Clark that they would not wed until the close of the theatrical season. Prof. Mangasarian, however, upset all the plans. Without warning he appeared this morning to bid his daughter good-by before he departed on a tour of Europe.

Something was said about the wedding and Mr. Hitchcock suggested that the father would like to be present when the ceremony was performed. The bride to be was willing and Mr. Hitchcock hastened to procure the necessary legal document, while Miss Zabelle went in search of a bridemaid.

Miss McNeel, who takes the part of the sleepy barmaid in the cast, was pressed into service as bridemaid and witness, and the ceremony was performed at 3 o'clock, no other persons being present.

Manager Clark was surprised, but there was nothing to do but make the best of the situation. After the performance tonight all the members of the company, including the manager, were guests at a wedding supper at the Planters'. The wedding tour will consist of a journey with the company from St. Louis to New York.

WATER BUREAU MUST REFUND.

Court Says City Has No Right to Force Payment of Back Dues by Shutting Off Supply.

A decision given in the branch Appellate court yesterday will compel the city to return to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company more than $1,800 collected as back water taxes on twenty-eight pieces of property.

"The city had no right to compel the insurance company to pay back water taxes on its lots as a condition for the future supply of water," said Judge Baker, in giving the court's opinion. "for it was the city's duty to supply such water at the rate fixed by ordinance."

The court's ruling, it is expected, will be followed by strict observance of the sixty day limit rule of the water department and the cutting off of water where payments are delayed. If there is neglect in cutting off water where payment has been delayed the city's only remedy is a suit at law to compel rate payers to pay their water bills in the same manner as other debts are collected.

The insurance company sued for return of $1,800 declared to have been illegally exacted of the company by the city after the payments had been made under protest. The city's attorneys pleaded that the payments were voluntary and could not be recovered. The court set this contention aside.

WOMAN DEFIES COURT ORDER.

In Spite of Her Fears Her Grandchildren Are Restored to Their Father.

When little Philip and Harold Bernstein were taken from the custody of their grandmother, Mrs. Hannah Schmidt, by Judge Pond's order yesterday and given to Louis Bernstein, their father, Mrs. Schmidt jumped to her feet and shouted:

"He will never get the children—never! He was cruel to my daughter during her life, and I shall not allow him to abuse my little grandchildren."

Then she changed her tone and turned to the court appealingly:

"Please, judge, do not take the little fellows from me," she pleaded. "I love them and will give them a good home. Please let me have my dead daughter's little boys."

"The father has a right to the possession of his children, and I cannot take them from him," was the court's reply.

Bernstein is a jeweler and lives at 105 Johnson street. His wife died six months ago. One of the children is 6 and the other 4 years old. No evidence was introduced to show that the jeweler had been cruel to his wife or had failed to support his children.

PEOPLE TO RULE RUSSIA?

ZEMSTVO CONGRESS MEETS TO DISCUSS CZAR'S PROMISE.

Delegates from All Parts of the Empire in Session at Moscow to Work on the Project for a National Assembly—Project Includes Upper and Lower Houses, Members to Be Elected for Three Years — Throne Not to Be Attacked.

MOSCOW, May 5.—The zemstvo congress met here today to discuss the project for the popular assembly contemplated by the czar's rescript of March 3. The congress is composed of 132 delegates from all the zemstvos throughout Russia. The proposed assembly under discussion contemplates, first, a house of popular representatives elected directly on the basis of universal manhood suffrage, and, second, "a house of zemstvos," or senate, elected by indirect choice, like the American senate, members being chosen by organs of local self-government—that is, provincial zemstvos and municipal assemblies, the two houses to be coördinate.

The franchise for the house of representatives appertains to all males 21 years old except soldiers, police, and criminals, on the basis of either residence or tax paying in the district.

Elected for Three Years.

There is to be a triennial term for members of the popular house, and senators are to be chosen for the same term as the bodies electing them. Vacancies in both houses will be filled by new elections. Members are not bound to follow the instructions of constituents.

Under the plan for the election of members of the popular house the empire will be divided into districts of a population of 150,000 to 200,000, one member for each district. In the election of senators the plan gives a decided preference to urban dwellers, as in the senate cities are allowed a proportionate by larger representation than the provinces, the assignments being as follows: Governments of a population up to 500,000 and below 1,000,000, two members; 2,000,000, three members; 3,000,000, four members; over 3,000,000, five members; cities of 200,000 population, one member; 400,000, two members; 1,000,000, three members; over 1,000,000, four members.

The project further contemplates the extension of organizations of local self-government in all parts of the empire, and reorganization on the principle of popular representation, excluding grouping into nobility, peasantry, etc.

Czar Not Interfered With.

The program confines itself to the proposed representative assembly, not mentioning the executive, the intention being to avoid any attempt at definition of limitation of the powers of the emperor.

Before beginning the discussion of the project the congress adopted a resolution favoring participation by the people in the work of the bouligin commission only if the popular representatives are elected and not selected and are given an equal voice with the government representatives.

BRITISH WARNING TO GERMANY.

Postponement of Annual Naval Maneuvers Said to Be Result of Apprehension Over European Complications.

LONDON, May 5.—The annual maneuvers of the British navy have suddenly been indefinitely postponed. This unprecedented action will be perfectly understood in Berlin, where probably it will be interpreted as a peremptory warning. Both the British and French governments are apprehensive regarding possible developments. This alarm is reflected in financial circles, the market being on the verge of demoralisation today.

Established 1860 — 150 Varieties

ESTERBROOK'S Steel Pens

Sold Everywhere

The Best Pens Made

SAILS TO UNITE RUSSIAN FLEETS.

Rojestvensky Leaves the China Coast to Join Division Coming from Singapore.

NO HURRY FOR BATTLE.

Nebogatoff's Ships Will Have to Be Recoaled and Refitted for Action.

BULLETIN.

TOKIO, May 6, 8 a. m.—Four Russian torpedo boat destroyers were sighted westward of Hokkaido yesterday (Friday).

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5.—The two divisions of the Baltic fleet will be united by Sunday night, according to belief in admiralty circles here.

Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, it is stated, has sailed south from Honkoke bay to meet the division under Rear Admiral Nebogatoff, which passed Singapore this morning.

The future course of the united fleets is problematical. It is expected that Nebogatoff's ships will have to be recoaled, reprovisioned, and overhauled. This may require several weeks.

The admiralty has information that a Japanese division of fast cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers was sent south for the purpose, if possible, of crippling or destroying Nebogatoff's ships before they could effect a junction with those of Rojestvensky, and there is reason to believe that the Japanese took up a position in the straits of Sunda, through which Nebogatoff originally intended to make the passage into the China sea.

There is also reason to believe that Nebogatoff first approached the strait of Sunda, but, finding them too well guarded, put about and headed north for the straits of Malacca, his division lacking the protection of fast cruisers and being at a great disadvantage in meeting torpedo boat attacks.

JAP WARSHIPS NEAR?

PARIS, May 5.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from St. Petersburg says Admiral Rojestvensky has informed the Russian admiralty of the presence of Japanese warships in the territorial waters of the Dutch portion of the island of Borneo. If the report is verified, it is added, Russia will protest to the Netherlands government.

The Japanese representatives here continue to make almost daily visits to the foreign office for the purpose of learning what steps are being taken to compel the Russian second Pacific squadron to maintain the neutrality of French waters, and also to present the information reaching Tokio showing that the Russian warships are receiving supplies from French ports.

It appears to be conceded that they are outside the three mile limit, so the question no longer hinges upon their being within French territorial waters. But the Japanese information indicates that the Russians, while they are outside neutral limits, keep up communication with the shore, thus retaining the practical advantages of remaining inside neutral waters.

FLEET PUTS TO SEA.

SAIGON, Cochin China, May 5.—The Russian division near Honkoko bay, a short distance north of Kamranh bay, was, May 2, preparing to leave its moorings the following day. Admiral Rojestvensky had previously informed the French authorities of its proposed departure.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

HAVANA.—President Palma sent to congress a message vetoing the bill appropriating $1,500,000 to assist in the sanitary work of all the municipalities, because the general government, under the Platt amendment, must carry out all sanitation.

BERLIN.—Emperor William saw a tall Moor while ashore at Tangier, and induced him to join his majesty's First Guard regiment. The Moor stands 6 feet 10 7-10 inches high.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The sultan received J. Pierpont Morgan, who was presented by the American minister, Fleishmann.

BID GOOD-BY TO CHOATE.

REMARKABLE TRIBUTE TO RETIRING U. S. AMBASSADOR.

Banquet Given by the Lord Mayor of London Attended by the Most Notable Gathering of England's Distinguished Men Ever Assembled at the Mansion House—Good Feeling Between the Two Nations the Keynote of All Addresses.

LONDON, May 5.—Joseph H. Choate, the retiring American ambassador, was given a farewell dinner by the lord mayor at the Mansion house tonight. The guests comprised the most remarkable gathering of notables ever assembled at the historic residence of the lord mayor of London. The government was represented by Premier Balfour and the marquis of Lansdowne. At the left of the lord mayor were the archbishop of Canterbury and the duke of Wellington.

Among others present were: Earls Minto, Dartmouth, and Aberdeen; Lords Strathcona, Hereford, Mount Stephen, Hugh Cecil, Balfour of Burleigh, and Alverstone; Sirs Frederick Treves, Eric Barrington, Conan Doyle, Thomas Lipton, and Alma Tadema; John Morley, James Bryce, Austen Chamberlain, and Percy Wyndham; Rudyard Kipling, Alfred Austin, Anthony Hope, and other authors.

Grace by the Archbishop.

The archbishop of Canterbury pronounced grace and the benediction. The aged lord mayor, a white bearded, picturesque figure in his rich costume, rose and toasted the king and queen. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman proposed "The President," eulogizing him as "A genuine typical character, characteristic of America, a firm friend of peace, though perhaps not of a quiescent disposition."

Premier Balfour, in toasting Mr. Choate, said:

"No greater honor could have been done me than to have proposed this toast." Mr. Choate, he said, had been with Britons in days of mourning and of rejoicing, of disaster and of victory, not only as the representative of a great state but ever ready to take his part in any phase of British public life not connected with politics, and had ever played his part with distinction.

Choate Says He Is Homesick.

On rising, Mr. Choate was greeted with rounds of applause. He spoke at considerable length and with much feeling. He said that he was homesick and glad to be returning to his native land, where old friends were diminishing as fast as new ones were making here. If he remained much longer, he said, he would have a worse disease than homesickness—namely: Anglomania. An American president had once wisely said that he would not trust an ambassador in England more than four years, because the English would spoil him.

"Altogether too much credit has been attributed to me," Mr. Choate said, "for the happy and delightful relations now existing between the two countries. If I have contributed to maintain what I found on taking up my post the last six years will be the proudest of my life. But the real reason for the happy state of affairs between the countries does not belong to any ambassador; but the two men responsible for their relations are Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Hay. I have never been called into the presence of the king or his illustrious consort without finding them also full of friendship for the country I represent. The king's instincts for peace are unerring and his genius for conciliation perfect, as he has shown the world in recent weeks."

DISCONTENT FELT AT PANAMA.

Many Employes of Canal Commission Leave Isthmus Because of Alleged Unbearable Conditions.

COLON, May 5.—The steamer Segurance sailed from this port yesterday for New York with a large number of passengers, over thirty late employes of the canal commission going home in consequence of discontent with conditions on the isthmus.

Taft Orders Gov. Davis Home.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—Secretary Taft today cabled Gov. Davis at Panama to return at once to the United States, placing Col. Gorgas in charge of the administration of the canal zone until the arrival there of Gov. Magoon. Gov. Davis is suffering from malaria and his physicians advised him to leave the isthmus to recuperate.

Popular Lectures on "Romans."

A series of popular lectures on "Romans" will be delivered on Saturdays in May by William R. Newell of the Moody Bible Institute in connection with a union bible class, expected to number 2,000, which will be organized at the Moody church, La Salle and Chicago avenues, this afternoon, under the auspices of 400 churches.

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

Bottled Only at the Apollinaris Spring, Neuenahr, Germany, and Only with its Own Natural Gas.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS

AMUSEMENTS.

ILLINOIS — MATINEE TODAY. TONIGHT AT 8:15.
F. C. WHITNEY PRESENTS MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
IN THE COMIC OPERA SUCCESS, "LOVE'S LOTTERY"
SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
and her Company will play extra performances of "LOVE'S LOTTERY" tomorrow, (Sunday) evening and the following Sunday, May 14, owing to numerous requests.

Schiller Memorial Concert
At the Auditorium,
SATURDAY, MAY 6, AT 8 P. M.
Theodore Thomas Orchestra [Fred A. Stock, Conductor]. Apollo Club, Harrison M. Wild, Director. Soloists—Mrs. Minnie Fish-Griffin, Soprano; Mrs. W. S. Bracken, Contralto; Mr. John B. Miller, Tenor; Mr. Albert Boroff, Basso. Address by Prof. James, President Illinois State University. Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, 75c and 50c. Sale now ready at box office, Auditorium.

BIJOU — TODAY AND NIGHT. YON YONSON. Next—ESCAPED FROM SING SING.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

AMUSEMENTS.

STUDEBAKER — LAST MAT. TODAY.
THE PERLEY OPERA COMPANY In the Phenomenal Musical Hit.
THE GIRL AND THE BANDIT
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT THE VIRGINIAN With DUSTIN FARNUM

GRAND OPERA HOUSE — LAST TIMES Today—Tonight
MRS. FISKE And the MANHATTAN COMPANY in..... LEAH KLESCHNA
SUNDAY—THE ORIGINAL CAST.
'MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH'

LA SALLE — MATINEE TODAY.
THE ACME OF MELODY
"LONESOME." BY MISS HOLBROOK.
THE ISLE OF BONG BONG
TONIGHT AT 8:15.

POWERS' Matinee Today at 2:15. Tonight at 8:15.
AMELIA BINGHAM In Her New Play & M'LLE MARNI By Henri Dumay.
Greatest Success, EVENINGS, INCLUDING SUNDAYS, 50c TO $1.50.

ACADEMY — Nights—15, 20, 30, 50, 75c. Mats.—Sun., Wed. Sat., 25c.
GLICKMAN'S YIDDISH CO.—Headed by Mr. ELIAS ROTHSTEIN in Repertoire.
Next—JAS. J. JEFFRIES in DAVY CROCKETT

How Nature Provides.

OUR BEAUTY, HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Is it not possible, if not probable that elements necessary for the body-health are contained in the vegetable roots found in the earth, digested in the plant laboratory of *nature* and made ready for man or animal?

Something New in Science. Vienna scientists are experimenting along this line because they find that adding hydrate of iron to the soil, in which spinach seeds are planted, the amount of iron represented in the plants grown upon soil so treated is seven times greater than in plants grown in unprepared soil.

The medicinal virtues of many American plants and roots were known to the early Indians. Thus a root known to modern physicians as Caulophyllum or Blue Cohosh was known to the Indians as "Squaw root." Another, known to the Indians as "Rattleweed root," is used in modern medicine as "Cimicifuga."

Prof. King's American Dispensatory, an authority in these matters, says: "Our Indians set a high value on Rattleweed root (Black Cohosh) in diseases of women. It is surpassed by no other drug in congestive conditions of the parts where there are dragging pains and tenderness."

After many years of study and experiment Doctor Pierce, the eminent specialist and medical director of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., put up a prescription of his own containing the two above mentioned ingredients, together with Golden Seal and Lady's Slipper root.

Learn the Truth. The one medicine for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, the ingredients of which are printed on the wrapper of every bottle leaving the great Laboratory in Buffalo, N. Y., where it is made, is called DOCTOR PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

It Stands Alone not only in respect to its ingredients, but also as the only specific advertised remedy for woman's diseases which absolutely CONTAINS NO ALCOHOL.

It Stands Alone as the one medicine for women, the makers of which take their patients fully into their confidence and tell them exactly what they are taking. This Dr. Pierce can afford to do, because his "FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION" is made of such ingredients and after a working formula that has hundreds of thousands of cures to its credit placing its merits above criticism.

It Stands Alone as Nature's cure for the diseases of women because the earth supplies the ingredients, which are as follows:

Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium Pubescens*).
Black Cohosh (*Cimicifuga Racemosa*).
Unicorn root (*Chamælirium Luteum*).
Blue Cohosh (*Caulophyllum Thalictroides*)
Golden Seal (*Hydrastis Canadensis*).

With all the recent talk about patent medicines and the determined effort in certain quarters to cast discredit upon all household remedies which come under that head, the fact remains that some of these medicines are so firmly established in popular favor and confidence, have so proved their worth and value, that all the denunciations of bigots can not destroy the people's faith in them.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCURSION TO ZION CITY

JOHN ALEXANDER, First Apostle in the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion, will conduct Divine Service in Shiloh Tabernacle, Zion City, Illinois, Lord's Day afternoon, May 7th. Subject:

Zion's Solution for Social and Industrial Problems.

Special Excursion train will leave the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Annex Station at 11:45 in the morning and return immediately after the close of the service.

TICKETS ON SALE AT THE TRAIN.
ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS.
THE CHRIST IS ALL AND IN ALL.

McVICKER'S JACOB LITT, Proprietor. The Safest Theater in the World—40 Exits.
MATINEE TODAY
Cheering and Delighted Multitudes Crowd the Theater at Every Performance of WM. A. BRADY'S Tuneful Topsy Turvy,
ALL 'ROUND CHICAGO
Book by Fred Rankin. Music by A. B. Sloane.
"JUST WHAT THE NAME IMPLIES." —Chicago Examiner.
A trip through the town to the merry music of tinkling tunes and twinkling feet, with an accompaniment of rippling laughter, pretty faces and gorgeous gowns.
"NOBODY IN CHICAGO OUGHT TO MISS IT." —Chicago Journal.
EVERY NIGHT. POP. MAT. WED.

Wild Flowers
THE WOODS ARE FULL OF 'EM.
Spend a day in the country in the beautiful
FOX RIVER VALLEY.
The AURORA, ELGIN and CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
New Terminal STATION 254-6 Fifth-av. NEAR JACKSON BLVD.
Illuminated Panoramic View on Application. TELEPHONE HARRISON 5388.

GARRICK — MATINEE TODAY.
F. C. WHITNEY'S "Musical Cocktail,"
PIFF, PAFF, POUF
Means FAST, FROLICSOME FUN.
THE ORIGINAL ENGLISH PONY BALLET
Is the Greatest Ocsette of Dancing Girls in the World
GREAT CAST—50 SONG HITS—FINE PRODUCTION.

HYDE & BEHMAN'S EVERY NIGHT
Matinee Today.
WM. A. BRADY Presents ROBERT B. MANTELL In BULWER'S RICHELIEU.
Next Sunday—MR. MANTELL in "Othello."

GREAT NORTHERN — EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75 — Mats. Sun. Wed. Sat.
The Best New England Play Ever Written,
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.
NEXT WEEK—ME. HIM & I.

WEST SIDE BALL PARK.
ST. LOUIS vs. CHICAGO
TODAY AT 3:30 P. M.
Box Seats at Spalding's, Wabash-av., Until 1:30 p. m.

NEW ALHAMBRA — See the Great Train Robbery. — Mats. Sun. Tues. Thur. Sat.
10 15 20 30 50
JAMES BOYS in MISSOURI
Next—"DEADWOOD DICK."

BUSH TEMPLE — Phone North 560
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Com. Monday Even'g, May 8th—AS YOU LIKE IT

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CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
8—Vasco & Girls—4. Tom Nawn & Co.
Caron & Herbert. Kathryn Osterman & Co.
Hoey & Lee. Murphy & Willard.
Hal Merritt & Mrs. Williams.
5—Musical Mertons—5 Colton & Darrow.
Zara & Zara. Powers & Freed.
Juggling Neols. Williams & Gordon.
The Kinodrome. Crawford & Manning.
Prices—15—25—35—50c; Reserved, 75c.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
4—The Four Mortons—4. Ward & Curran.
Lew Hawkins. Foulton & Dooley.
Hal Godfrey & Co. Leah Russell.
The Lovitts. Middleton's Manikins.
Mlle. Naomi Etharda. Cassmore & Florence.
Carl Sanderson. Kohen Sisters.
Henry Worthing. Constantinus & Llwrence
All Hassen. The Kinodrome.
PRICES—10—15—25—35—50 CENTS.

HAYMARKET
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Ross & Fenton. Waterbury Bros. & Tenney
4—Marvelous Merrills—4. Mathews & Ashley.
Ryder's Monkeys. Crawford & Manning.
Kine & Gotthold. Mabel Simpson.
Waldron Brothers. Gordon Eldrid.
The De Alos. Charlotte Greenwood.
Johnson & Prince. Richard Henry Miller.
The Kinodrome. Crescent Four.
Prices, 10—15—25—35—50; Mats. 10, 15, 25c.

COLUMBUS — Bargain Matinee Today.
"DORA THORNE."
Next—Glickman's Yiddish Opera and Dramatic Co.

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Best Cuisine and Service in the City.
Music from 6 to 12:30. Private Dining Rooms.
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DELICIOUS REFRESHMENTS, FOUR O'CLOCK TEAS, AND AFTER THEATER SUPPERS.

Nasturtiums
Vaughan's Special Mixture
includes the wonderful Chameleon, with different flowers on a single plant from a single seed; also many finest named kinds in every color, fresh seed. Price, oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c. Good mixture, ¼-lb., 20c.
Vaughan's Seeds 84 & 86 Randolph St. Catalogue free.

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

TOBACCO TRUST IS PUT UNDER FIRE.

Official of American Company Refuses to Answer Federal Grand Jury.

TRIGGS AWAITS VERDICT.

Court Instructs Jury to Return a Sealed Result on Monday in Chicagoan's Case.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, May 5.

Investigation into the affairs of the American Tobacco company is under way before the federal grand jury here. Henry M. Taft and Felix H. Levy are the acting special and assistant attorney generals. This became known today when the grand jury appeared before United States Circuit Judge Lacombe, accompanied by the lawyers interested and Edward F. Hale, secretary of the MacAndrews & Forbes company, who was in the custody of a United States marshal.

Tobacco Trust Witness Refuses to Answer.

Foreman Thomas M. Folsom gave the judge six or seven typewritten pages containing a list of questions which Hale had refused to answer on the ground that it would incriminate him.

Before Judge Lacombe ruled on the matter Hale changed his mind and became willing to answer the questions. The grand jury then retired. It is understood little was done, the case being postponed until Monday.

→

Hoodlums stoned a coachload of society people coming from the races today, but no one was hurt. Robert Gerry was driving.

→

The libel suit of Prof. Oscar Lovell Triggs, in the Supreme court the last three days, closed this morning.

To Return Sealed Verdict Monday in Triggs Case.

Following the arguments by counsel and the charge by the court, Justice Howard directed the foreman of the jury to bring in a sealed verdict Monday morning.

In his instructions to the jury Justice Howard said the case showed a new point in the application of the law of libel, inasmuch as the plaintiff did not contend that his private character had been attacked, but that the newspapers complained of, in three editorials, transcended the privilege of criticism by attributing to him language and opinions of which he was innocent. Through a misconception of him spread abroad by these editorials, Prof. Triggs asserted, his value to the University of Chicago was destroyed and his means of earning a livelihood taken away.

→

For the seventy-fifth time, according to Samuel Kaskel, his cigar store on the Bowery and Stanton street has been visited by burglars. The latest robbery was Wednesday night. When Kaskel came down to business this morning his safe was open and the shop in disorder. "Away from the Bowery for mine," said the cigar dealer sorrowfully today.

Store Robbed 75 Times, Dealer Will Leave Bowery.

"I've been on the Bowery for nearly twenty-five years, but the burglars won't let me alone. It's 'clear out' for me, I'm afraid, but I hate to do it."

The robbery Wednesday night resulted in a profit of $400 to the burglars. Kaskel took it philosophically.

"I know I've done about as much to support the crook fraternity as anybody in New York," he remarked. "I guess they pick me out now because of the record I have—seventy-five robberies and never a capture. The only time an arrest was made I was sued for $5,000 for false arrest, and had to pay out a small fortune in lawyers' fees."

→

The meningitis commission came to a definite conclusion tonight that injections of diphtheretic serum or any other antitoxin so far tried were entirely useless to cure the disease. The commission regards fresh air as the greatest help to sufferers so far discovered. It has been established beyond doubt, Dr. Darlington said, that where windows are open all the time the patient suffers less, is less restless, has a better appetite, and loses less flesh and is in every way better off. The health department record show that every unusual epidemic of disease has come in cold winter, when the houses were closed up tightly.

No Serum Thus Far Found Will Cure Meningitis.

→

Mrs. Harry Wallerstein of 121 West Eighty-sixth street, who five years ago received a lawyer's degree, will be graduated with honors from the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women on Tuesday. One of Mrs. Wallerstein's chief objects was to fit herself to establish a free private clinic for poor women and children. Mrs. Wallerstein's clinic doubtless will be in one of the east side tenement districts. She is well to do and has devoted all her leisure time outside of her studies to charitable work.

Woman Lawyer Will Be Given Medical Diploma.

→

The indictments against J. Morgan Smith and his wife, Julia, sister of Nan Patterson, for conspiracy to extort money from Bookmaker Cæsar Young were dismissed by Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions today. In making his decision Judge Foster gave the district attorney permission to resubmit the case to the grand jury.

Court Dismisses Conspiracy Bills Against Smiths.

Nan Patterson was told today by her attorneys that she probably will not be released on bail before Monday.

→

Many small sailing boats have been thrown ashore and wrecked in a gale which has swept this section. About New Rochelle and Larchmont, on Long Island sound, twenty small boats are on the beach. One large schooner lost its sails and was nearly driven ashore. Five men narrowly escaped drowning on their schooner carrying a cargo of bricks when the whole outfit turned turtle. Three men in a power launch rescued the crew.

Many Small Craft Wrecked by Long Island Gale.

→

Mrs. Carter's season at the Belasco theater has closed owing to an accident she met with Thursday night alighting from a carriage. Her right foot missed the carriage step and three ligaments of her foot were broken. She limped into the theater and went through the performance of "Adrea" with great difficulty. After the third act she fainted. This morning her foot was so swollen that Belasco decided to end the season at once.

Mrs. Carter Closes Season Owing to Injury to Foot.

→

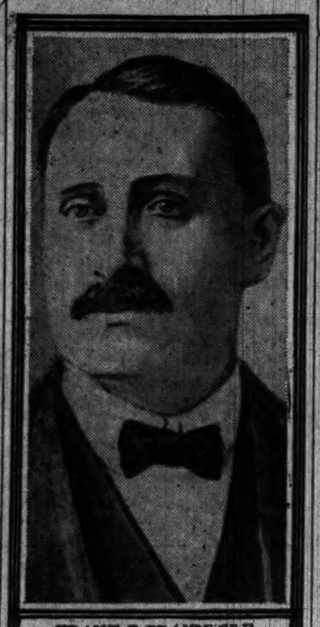
The 125th anniversary of the birth of John James Audubon, the naturalist, was celebrated today in the Church of the Intercession, on Washington Heights. Audubon had lived near by, and owned the land on which the church stands. Former Judge Alton B. Parker, Bishop Greer, and others spoke.

Audubon's Birth Anniversary Is Celebrated.

French Steamboat Magnate Coming.

Charles Roux, president of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, who came to America to attend the international railway congress at Washington, is expected in Chicago tomorrow, and while here will be the guest of Maurice W. Kountzki, general western agent of the French line.

New U. S. Senator.



FRANK B. BRANDEGEE.

Congressman Frank B. Brandegee, who has been chosen by a republican caucus in Connecticut to succeed the late Senator O. H. Platt in the United States senate, represents the Third Connecticut district in the national house of representatives. He is a Yale graduate, and while at Yale pulled the bow oar in the varsity boat crew. He was elected to the legislature twelve years ago, and in 1898 was chosen speaker of the Connecticut house. His father had held the same office in the legislature and was congressman during the civil war.

CIRCUS BY 600 STUDENTS.

ANN ARBOR COLLEGIANS SWELL CLUBHOUSE FUND.

In Mile Long Parade "Octopus" Graham of Chicago Impersonates Carrie Nation Riding a Huge "Water Wagon"—Thrashing Engine Transformed Into Steam Calliope, and Automobiles Are Pushed by Horses Dressed in Trousers and Silk Hats.

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—A circus, with 600 student actors, is showing at the University of Michigan Friday and Saturday to raise money toward a $200,000 student clubhouse.

The parade, a mile long, started from the campus at noon. Of the 600 students 100 were dressed as girls. Carrie Nation, impersonated by "Octopus" Graham of Chicago, who weighs 250 pounds, straddled a huge sprinkling cart, "water wagon," and carried a fifty pound ax. The engineering students converted a thrashing machine into a whistle rigged steam calliope.

Elephants and camels, whose front and hind legs kept military step, and monsters which the professors assert are extinct, were in the parade. There were snapping turtles dressed in furs. Automobiles were pushed from behind by horses wearing trousers and silk hats.

The parades and the night shows, which occupy the two gymnasiums, are given by the fraternities and sororities. The actors stand the entire expense of their production and pay their own way into the performance. Every cent of profit goes toward the clubhouse. A silver cup, presented to the fraternity turning in the most money, is the only remuneration offered.

At the night performance the sorority girls sell 5 cent newspapers. The Rocky Mountain students tonight made the campus shake with their gun play. A prize ring battle between the university's famous thin mile runner, "Spider" Coe, and "Octopus" Graham is one of the attractions.

DEATH SAID TO HAVE BEEN RESULT OF A BOXING MATCH.

Coroner Will Hold Inquest Over Man Believed to Have Been Killed by a Kick.

Coroner Hoffman today will investigate the death of George H. Vickers, 40 Lexington street. Vickers went to the county hospital on April 29. He said he had been kicked in the abdomen and he complained of severe pains. He grew worse slowly and died yesterday. Once he is said to have remarked that he had been hurt in a boxing match in Ogden avenue, near Wood street.

"If I learn that the man was injured in a boxing match and I can find who were there," the coroner said, "every one of them will be held for a full inquiry."

A coroner's jury was impaneled yesterday to investigate the death of Henry Viemeister. The inquest is expected to be held today at Jordan's undertaking establishment, 14 Madison street.

Viemeister died several months ago at the German hospital from the effects of poison. The superintendent of the hospital said the patient took poison by mistake, but former members of the hospital staff say the wrong drug was given by a nurse. The body, which was buried without an inquest, was exhumed yesterday and Dr. Otto W. Lewke found the stomach and the brain had been removed.

"The absence of the stomach makes it more difficult to trace the poison, if such caused his death," said Dr. Lewke, "but from the remaining intestines I hope to be able to determine what we seek."

KNOX

NEW YORK.—CHICAGO.

HATS

For MEN and WOMEN.

Established 1840. That's enough.

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HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 70 & 72 State-st.

ALBANY FLOODED WITH GAS GOLD.

New York's Capital City Floats in Money After Defeat of 80 Cent Bill.

CASH IN BIG BUNCHES.

Flowers, Wine, and Diamonds Are Within Reach of All; No Hints of "Tainted Wealth."

Albany, N. Y., May 5.—[Special.]—The gas trust "received" yesterday. It "gave" today. For that which it "received" from the state senate—the defeat of the 80 cent gas bill—it "gave" cheerfully and in big bunches the one thing needful to secure such favors. The conditions that resulted today are these:

The state and national banks were drained of bank and treasury bills of all denominations above $100; the faro banks raised or took off the "limits" all last night and tonight; the consumption of wine exceeded that of any twenty-four hours since the famous Conkling-Platt contest twenty-four years ago, when the Delavan bar had to send a special train to Troy for a new supply; the town hackmen raised their rates to $5 an hour, and the street cars lost money; flower shops ran out of posies before noon; diamonds of price found ready buyers; women who had made the merry acquaintance of the law members since Jan. 1 were remembered with souvenirs worth keeping; everybody knew the cause and inspiration of this unwonted prosperity was "gas."

There was no reference to "tainted money."

It is reported that one senator who voted for 80 cent gas refused a bribe of $50,000.

Explain the Golden Flood.

A "gas" senator denied that there was any gas money in town. "You see," he explained, "we got our pay for the session today. That's what makes 'em think the state started printing its own money. I suppose the financial clerks turned loose $100,000 today among senators, assemblymen, and legislative employés."

But for all that everybody explained the cause of the golden flood with the one sententious word, "gas."

There was nothing serious in the discussion of the extraordinary events of yesterday resulting in the defeat of the 80 cent gas bill and the triumph of the gas trust. The "gas senators" regarded it as a good joke, instructive to the people at large and profitable to themselves. The senators who voted for the bill were angry, but consoled themselves with the prospective benefits, political and otherwise, that are expected to accrue from the operations of the new gas commission.

Hint of "Convincing" Arguments.

Senator Stevens, chairman of the committee which framed the gas bills, was not inclined to blame the Tammany senators. He placed the responsibility for the disaster that overtook his bills on the Consolidated Gas company. His view was that the senators who voted against the 80 cent bill would not have done so if the gas company had not presented convincing "arguments" against them.

Representatives of the gas company poohpoohed the talk of the use of money. Charles F. Matthewson, counsel for the Consolidated Gas company, was particularly wroth.

"It's all nonsense," he said. He added that he had never spoken to a senator about the gas bills or asked any one to vote against them. But still the talk of the use of money would not down. By common consent $40,000 was agreed to have been the highest price in all transactions in gas.

Three Places to Fill.

There has been no discussion of the probable appointments for state gas and lighting commissioners. The governor will not give the matter any consideration until he returns from Cambridge Springs, where he went tonight to rest for a week. It is pretty well settled that Odell will not be permitted to name the three members of the commission, but that the Platt wing will be given one, and possibly the followers of Frank S. Black will be credited with another.

Senator Brackett, who flopped around to the support of the state commission bill after fighting it, does not want to name one of the commissioners. He persisted today in remaining silent regarding his motives.

"O," he said, "I'm just a weather vane; I change like other people."

CONDUCTOR HELD FOR MURDER.

City Railway Employe Admits Using "Billy" on Man Who Afterwards Died in Ambulance.

Louis Townsend, a State street car conductor, was arrested yesterday on a charge of causing the death of Thomas Keating, who was found unconscious a week ago at Sixty-third street and Princeton avenue and died while the police were taking him to a hospital. A. B. Casey, a companion of Keating's, told the police that Keating had ridden on Townsend's car shortly before he was found lying in the street.

Townsend explained that Casey and Keating boarded his car at Thirty-seventh street. He said Casey showed him an employé's badge when he asked the men for their fares and Keating refused to pay, saying that he was also an employé of the street car company. Townsend said he then stopped the car to put Keating off and Keating drew a revolver. Then Townsend struck Keating on the head with a "billy."

The conductor said he did not hit Keating hard enough to hurt him, and that Keating rode on his car to the end of the line at Sixty-third street. Townsend was booked on a charge of murder.

Engine House Door on Boulevard.

The entrance to the new engine house to be built on the site at Michigan avenue, Indiana avenue, and Fourteenth street, is to be moved again. It was decided at first to have the entrance face on Michigan avenue, but the property owners objected and the finance committee changed it to the Indiana avenue side. Fire Marshal Campion now declares that he would be unable to turn his engines properly, and yesterday the committee decided to move it back to the Michigan avenue side.

Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS

The Spring Sack.

Observe the greater length of the New Sack Coats this Spring;

The heavier roll of the collar and the broad lapels;

The back somewhat more form-fitting.

Wide-wale Gray Serges or Gray Worsteds are the popular choices in materials.

$15 to $30.

"No Clothing fits like Ours."

OPEN TONIGHT TILL 9.

"It is attention to details," said Beau Brummell, "that distinguishes the well-dressed man."

170 and 172 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO ILL.

Broadway at 32nd Street NEW YORK Factory, Cooper Square

University Girl Weds Schoolmate.

Mrs. Eugene W. Brownell.

Miss Elizabeth Bronson, second daughter of Dr. Solon C. Bronson of Garrett Biblical institute, was married Thursday evening to Eugene W. Brownell of Seattle, Wash.

The two young people were graduated from Northwestern academy at the same time, and in the fall of 1900 entered the university. During their sophomore year the rumor was spread that they were engaged to be married. This was followed by Brownell's withdrawal from college and his departure for the west coast, where, it was said, he intended to "build a home" for his bride.

Nothing further of a definite nature was heard regarding their plans until last Tuesday, when the former student returned to Evanston. The marriage ceremony was celebrated two days later at the home of the bride's parents, 2028 Orrington avenue, Evanston. Only the families of the pair were present at the wedding, and immediately after it Mr. and Mrs. Brownell left for Seattle, where they will make their home.

Another wedding of almost the same nature was that of Miss Edna Bronson, the elder daughter, to Arthur W. Campbell, both of them being graduated in 1902 and married a year later. The same understanding existed, and the same quietness of ceremony and departure was observed when they went to take up their home in Janesville, Wis. In both cases the young women were members of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority and the two men belonged to Beta Theta Pi. Dr. Bronson, the father of the two brides, performed both ceremonies.

LETTERS WRITTEN BY HOCH WILL BE COURT EVIDENCE.

Missives Foreshadow Death of Wife for Alleged Murder of Whom the Bigamist Is on Trial.

Letters from Johann Hoch to Mrs. Bertha Sohn will be introduced by the state today at the trial of the bigamist before Judge Kersten for the murder of his wife. These letters, Assistant State's Attorney Olson believes, were intended to prepare the relatives in advance for the coming death of Mrs. Walcker-Hoch.

In one letter, after telling Mrs. Sohn that his wife has not improved, Hoch says:

"But I am prepared for the worst. The chalice is full, but I will drain it, bitter though it is, without a murmur, as is a husband's duty."

In another letter Hoch says that he has hired a nurse who does nothing but rub his wife's hands, but that "as long as the doctor has ordered her she will remain."

Mrs. Fischer-Hoch will be called to the stand this morning.

Damaging testimony as to Hoch's relations with Mrs. Fischer while his wife was ill was given by Miss Gussie Hoelzapfel, the trained nurse who attended Mrs. Hoch until a few days before her death, in the morning hearing. The nurse declared that all medicines administered to Mrs. Hoch were according to a physician's order.

Mrs. Bertha Sohn took the stand again in the afternoon and for two hours was subjected to a severe cross examination by Attorney Isadore Piotke, Hoch's lawyer. Piotke was unable to change the testimony given by Mrs. Sohn on direct examination. She was pale and seemed on the verge of another collapse.

BARS LAMP FROM U. OF C. SEAL.

"Too Suggestive of Oil," Says Dr. Goodspeed to Student Who Submits Design.

The official seal of the University of Chicago, soon to be selected, will not be adorned with the conventional lamp of knowledge. The little vessel of oil and taper of flame symbolic of classical learning is to be omitted from the die finally chosen.

The reason as given out by Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, the university registrar, yesterday to a designer was not that the university wishes to be unique, but that the lamp is too suggestive of Standard oil.

"That would never do," said the professor. "As sure as there is a lamp of knowledge on the die selected there will be a howl of 'Standard Oil.'"

During the thirteen years of its existence the university founded by John D. Rockefeller has got along without a seal. President Harper recently called on students to submit designs.

An opportunity to see the grand scenery of the West on the way to CALIFORNIA.

Specially conducted Tourist Parties, in charge of courteous attendants, leave Union Depot every TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 8:30 P. M., over the

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Reward of $50.00

to each and every person who causes the arrest and conviction or supplies information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person who commits an assault on anyone in charge of a wagon belonging to any member of this Association during the existence of the present strike, or who violates the existing Federal or State injunctions.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO, 832 MARQUETTE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

WANTED!

1,000 free American citizens, who are willing and competent to drive a wagon in this city. Permanent positions and legal and physical protection to all that prove capable and efficient will be guaranteed.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU OF EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO, 105 Adams-st., (between Clark and Dearborn-sts.)

OFFICE OPEN SUNDAY TO RECEIVE APPLICANTS FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

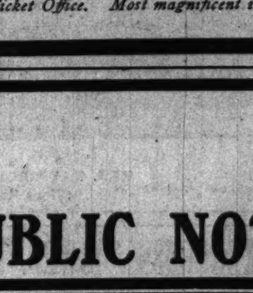
Colorado Rates

$31.50 Round-trip tickets on sale May 7, 8, 9. Good returning until May 31.

"That famous Burlington train," Number One, is still the best train from Chicago to Denver. Leaves Chicago 5 p. m. Reaches Denver 8 next evening.

Burlington Route

Tickets, 211 ... set, Chicago. 'Phone, Central 3117. F. E. BELL, City Passenger Agent. 1141



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ENLARGED VEINS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD POISON, AND KIDNEY DISEASES

and all diseases and weaknesses of men due to inheritance, injurious habits, exhaustion or the result of specific diseases.

DOCTOR SWEANY,

Longest Established, Most Successful and Reliable Specialist in Diseases of Men, as Medical Diplomas, Licenses and Newspaper Records Show.

I MAKE NO MISLEADING STATEMENTS or deceptive propositions such as free treatment schemes, etc., to the afflicted, neither do I promise to cure them IN A FEW DAYS in order to secure their patronage, but I guarantee a COMPLETE, SAFE AND LASTING CURE in the QUICKEST POSSIBLE TIME, without leaving injurious after effects in the system, and at the lowest cost possible for HONEST, SKILLFUL and SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.

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CAPT. GRAHAM'S CURE

Sores on Face and Back. Tried Many Doctors. Without Success.

GIVES THANKS TO CUTICURA

Captain W. S. Graham, 1321 Eoff St., Wheeling, W. Va., writing under date of June 14, '04, says: "I am so grateful I want to thank God that a friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment to me. I suffered for a long time with sores on my face and back. Some doctors said I had blood poison, and others that I had barbers' itch. None of them did me any good, but they all took my money. My friends tell me my skin now looks as clear as a baby's, and I tell them all that Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment did it."

BISHOP'S HATS $3 & $4 Our Spring Styles. 156 STATE STREET. SEND FOR FASHION PLATE.

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE. ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

RATES TO PORTS NEEDN'T BE EQUAL

Attorney General Moody's Opinion on the Preference Clause of Constitution.

BASED ON COURT DECISION.

Declares Congress Has Right to Empower Commission to Discriminate.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—Attorney General Moody's opinion that congress may empower the interstate commerce commission, not only to fix railroad rates, but even to fix perpetual rates as between ports of one state and ports of another state, without violating the constitution, was made public tonight.

It is one of the most sweeping opinions ever given by an attorney general and covers the whole ground of governmental control of railroad rates. Mr. Moody, drawing upon decisions of the United States Supreme court for his authority, lays down the following general principles:

Railroad presidents and attorneys who have testified before the senate committee on interstate commerce in the inquiry now progressing, have laid emphasis on the declaration that a government commission cannot, as the railroads do, make special rates to one port in preference over another port. To do so, they argue, would be to violate Article 1, Section 9, Paragraph 6 of the constitution, which declares:

"No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another."

Opposes the Railroad View.

Attorney General Moody takes issue with this contention. He argues that a government commission can do that thing. He says:

"Congress may do many things by virtue of its power to regulate commerce which may have the practical effect of promoting the commerce of the ports of one state at the expense, necessarily, of the ports of other states, without thereby giving a preference to those ports within the meaning of this clause of the constitution. The test seems to be whether the action of congress is a direct preference to the ports of one state over those of another, or merely preference which results incidentally from such action; if the former, it is in conflict with this clause of the constitution; if only the latter, it is not."

Preference Not Forbiddenn.

The attorney general quotes decisions of the Supreme court to sustain this position. He continues:

"On the authority of the case just cited it is clear that the port preferences forbidden by this clause are only those which are direct in their operation and effect; and, remembering that a port is not the city which is built about it, but the waterway itself, it is not easy to see how any regulation of commerce which is not directed toward the use of the waterway itself—but, on the other hand, is confined in its direct operation and effect to land transportation alone—can be a preference between ports.

"It may well be assumed that in legislating upon the subject congress will lay down as the guiding rule for the determination of rates, that they shall be reasonable, just, and impartial. That rule would be the law, and the commission would be charged *with its execution, after ascertaining and deciding what would be just, reasonable, and impartial rates. If it* be claimed that rates conforming to this standard will conflict with this clause of the constitution because they do not prescribe a uniform charge per ton per mile to and from the ports of the different states, and that a preference is given to the ports of those states where the lower charge prevails, I have no hesitation whatever in expressing my dissent from this claim. I cannot believe that congress, acting in pursuance of its unquestioned power to fix the rate for transportation on land, would be forbidden to require that the charges for it should be just, reasonable, and impartial, because, owing to natural conditions and those growing out of the development of the country, such charges resulted in a different rate per ton per mile to and from the different ports of the country."

Prof. Meyer Testifies Again.

Prof. Meyer of the Chicago university continued his statement begun yesterday before the senate committee on interstate commerce today. He criticised the interstate commerce commission, saying all the important decisions of the commission were in the direction of restricting trade and commerce. If given the power to fix rates it would be compelled to adopt a mileage system.

Frank H. Blodgett of Janesville, Wis., engaged in miscellaneous milling, wheat, buckwheat, rye, etc., protested against giving the interstate commerce commission power to fix rates. He said the country mills under present conditions are given equal privileges with the city mills by reason of the milling in transit regulations, which privileges he feared would be abolished if the commission had control of rates.

John F. Harris of Chicago, interested in elevators and the movement of grain for export, said that no permanent differentials could be established, as conditions are constantly changing. He was opposed to giving power to the commission to fix rates, because rates sometimes must be changed quickly or business would stagnate.

FAIRBANKS DOES THE HONORS.

Vice President Receives Railway Congress in White House, Breaking Precedent at President's Request.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—Vice President Fairbanks presided over the international railroad congress here today and for an hour this afternoon acted as the nation's head in accordance with special instructions from Mr. Roosevelt, when he received the delegates in the White house.

In authorizing him to act as host at the White house Mr. Roosevelt broke all precedents. One French delegate, to whom it was explained, said: "We understand on our side of the water that he's a breaker of all precedents."

The day was cool and dreary, but the White house appeared inviting to the railroad men, and its simplicity aroused their keen admiration. A long line, consisting of 400 or 500 men, 300 of whom were foreigners, entered the front doors at 2:30 o'clock and in couples passed into the east room, where Mr. Fairbanks was waiting. As his aides the vice president was attended by Col. Brownlow and Commander Winslow.

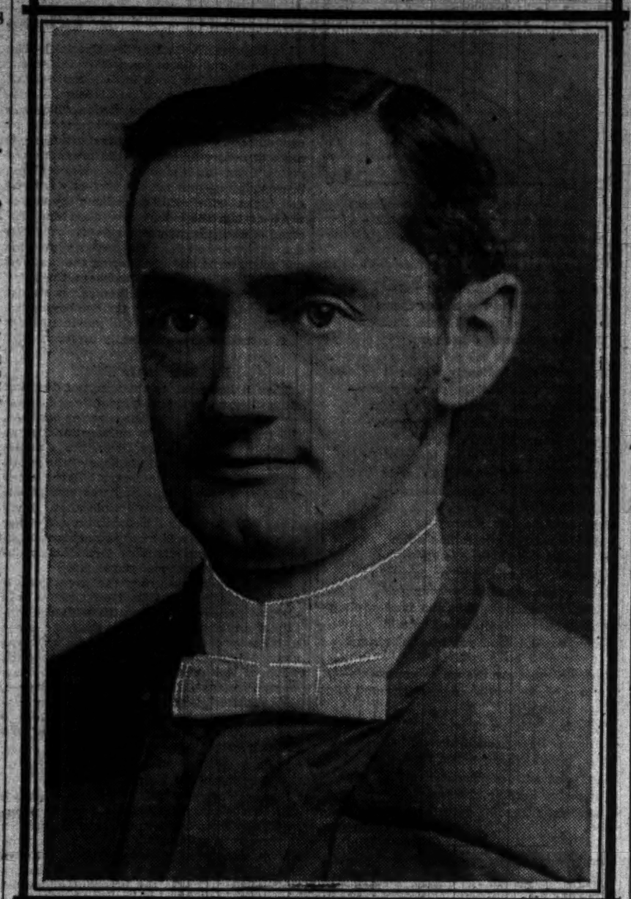
Neither Mrs. Roosevelt nor Mrs. Fairbanks was at the reception, it being understood there were no ladies to accompany the members of congress. The long line of men in black wound their way through the front door into the east room, back along the corridor, past the red and blue rooms, then down the stairs through one of the wings to the executive avenue. The delegates left with the memory of the cordial smile and hand clasp of the vice president and a dim recollection of the tasteful way in which the home of the American president is furnished and decorated.

SEMBRICH'S HUSBAND ALIVE.

Report of Death in Berlin Arises from Demise of Relative in German Hospital.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—Cabled reports of the death of Prof. Guillaume Stengel, husband of Mme. Marcella Sembrich, in Berlin today, were erroneous. A brother-in-law of the prima donna, Herr Emil Stengel of Dresden, died in a private hospital in Berlin. Mme. Sembrich and her husband, Prof. Stengel, sailed a week ago Thursday on the Deutchland and reached Berlin this morning.

New President of McCormick Seminary.



JAMES G. K. McCLURE.

The Rev. James G. K. McClure, elected president of McCormick Theological seminary, has been for twenty-four years the pastor of the Lake Forest Presbyterian church. He will bring his service there to a close in October, when he will assume the duties of his new post. Dr. McClure is known widely both as an educator and as a clergyman. He has been associated closely with Lake Forest college and for a period was the head of the institution.

He was born at Albany, N. Y., about fifty-seven years ago, was graduated from Yale, and received his theological training at Princeton seminary.

As president of McCormick seminary he will have the opportunity of broadening its activities through the means afforded by the new endowment of $1,000,000 given by three members of the McCormick family. Mrs. Nettie Fowler McCormick subscribed $750,000, Cyrus H. McCormick $125,000, and Harold F. McCormick $125,000. Mrs. Emmons Blaine and Stanley R. McCormick, the two remaining members of the family, did not share in this contribution.

KAISER FIRM FOR CAUSE OF CHINA.

(Continued from first page.)

prove an irreparable injury to German commercial interests."

While the United States has not been as apprehensive of the English policy in the Yangtse region as Germany, nevertheless the attitude adopted by the London government with respect to that territory has been followed with careful attention and a protest would be registered against any attempt on the part of England to obtain special privileges there. Germany's categorical declaration of unselfishness makes it doubtful if England will endeavor to execute designs, if she entertains them, in the rich Chinese valley and will have importance in the future, especially at the close of the Russo-Japanese war, which cannot now be estimated. With Germany, the United States, Japan, and England resolutely raised upon the side of commercial equality in the far east it is admitted by diplomats here that it will be extremely difficult for Russia or any other nation to force the Chinese government to authorize concessions which are not open on equal terms to all.

The Chinese government is gratified with Germany's attitude because the question of railroad construction throughout the empire is assuming importance which calls for immediate solution.

Agitation for Railroads Rife.

"Agitation for railroad facilities," Consul Anderson at Hankow has reported to the state department, "is rife among influential classes."

It is understood that W. W. Rockhill, the new American minister to Peking, has explicit instructions regarding the attitude of this government in connection with the criss-crossing of China with railroads. The United States would prefer that roads be built under Chinese supervision, and as much as possible with Chinese capital. Prior to the boxer revolt there was a great scramble on the part of European governments to obtain special privileges in the way of railroad construction in certain zones which they solemnly described as their "spheres of influence." Now that railroad construction is about to begin in earnest neither China nor the United States wants any nation to demand the privilege of building roads in a certain district because it is felt such nation would claim rights which might be in derogation of Chinese sovereignty.

In the matter of the transmanchurian railroad, for example, which was built by the Russo-Chinese bank, really the Russian government, the Chinese authorities would like to buy it from whichever belligerent is victor in the war. It also would like to buy the German railroad in Shantung, though no overtures yet have been made to this end. It is apparent from what Chinese officials said to American agents and others that they propose to take advantage of every opportunity to keep China for the Chinese by gaining control of all internal communication and letting them be enjoyed by all nations on the same terms.

This is the ideal policy and is the one which Germany joined with the United States in upholding.

App Arrested on 1904 Indictment.

William S. App, indicted in August, 1904, on a charge of having operated a lottery, was arrested yesterday by a detective attached to the Citizens' association. His bonds were fixed at $1,000 by Judge Tuthill.

LA FOLLETTE WINS IN RAILWAY BILL

Wisconsin Governor's Demand for Appointive Rate Commission Obeyed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS LAW

Gives State Board Right to Substitute Own Schedule for That of Carrier.

Madison, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—Gov. La Follette has won his fight for an appointive railroad commission to regulate rates. The senate committee, by a unanimous vote, tonight reported in a bill which in all material features meets the demands of the governor. Concessions are said to have been made on each side, but the terms of the measure show the governor's victory practically is complete.

The enemy really capitulated two weeks ago, but before the terms of surrender could be formulated into law some of the senators began to show signs of breaking away from their agreement. The governor waited patiently until yesterday, when he issued a statement to the effect that if the legislature passed a rate bill making the commission elective he would refuse to go to the United States senate and would be a candidate for a place on that commission under the primary election law.

Senators Scared Into Line.

The consensus of opinion was that if this action should be taken in opposition to the governor's desire for an appointive commission there would be no escape from the turmoil of another campaign such as that of last summer.

It was contended by the governor's friends that he could not accept the senatorship except on the condition which he laid down in his speech last winter—the passage of an effective rate bill. He would in honor be compelled to make another campaign, either as a candidate for governor or in some other form.

The governor's foes felt that if the governor went before the people with the prestige of having refused the senatorship to continue his fight for them, that he would be irresistible. They concluded to yield that he might thereby be free to go to Washington, and decided to support the rate bill unanimously.

The bill reported tonight provides for three commissioners to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The term of office is to be six years, the first commissioners to be appointed for two, four, and six years, respectively. The salary is fixed at $5,000 a year and the expenses of travel. The commission is required to have its office in the capitol, and each commissioner is required to devote his entire time to the duties of the office.

Board May Substitute Rates.

The bill applies to all railroads and common carriers in the state of Wisconsin. Every railroad company can make its own rates, the commission acting as a board of review upon the rates so fixed. The railroad companies are required to file schedules of all rates, fares, and charges of every kind in force in the state with the commission and also to keep copies on file in every railway station for the use of the public. No advance can be made in the published tariffs until ten days after the new tariff schedule is in the hands of the commission. Reductions, however, can be made in less time.

Any person may make complaint to the commission against any existing schedule, and if, within ten days after notice, the railroad company does not change the rate the commission may order a hearing between the railroad company and the complainant. The commission is given full power to enforce attendance of witnesses and production of books, papers, and all necessary information at such hearing.

If, on investigation, the commission finds that the rate is unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory it is given the power to fix a reasonable rate, which will go into effect within twenty days after the service of a copy on the railroad company.

If either party is dissatisfied with the decision he may institute injunction proceedings preventing the rate from going into effect pending a determination of its justice by a court.

One Freight Class in State.

All discriminations are prohibited by the bill but commodity rates and rates for the concentration of materials and smaller matters necessary for the development of the manufacturing and agricultural interests of a state are permitted.

The bill provides that there shall be only one classication of freight in this state, and this shall be uniform on all railroads and shall be the same for state as for interstate traffic.

The rate in existence now is declared to be the maximum rate until Dec. 31 next, when the members of the railroad commission are expected to be acquainted fully with their duties. After that the maximum rate will be under the control of the commission.

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The Overland Limited leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6:05 p. m. To California in less than three days by this famous train. The California Express leaves at 10:25 p. m., and carries tourist as well as standard sleeping cars. Personally conducted tourist car parties leave Chicago 10:25 p. m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Descriptive folders free.

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95 Adams Street

ARREST GET RICH QUICK MAN LONG WANTED IN ST. LOUIS.

Secret Service Men Take Into Custody W. J. Hogue, Head of American Finance and Industrial Company.

W. J. Hogue, president of the American Finance and Industrial company, 125 La Salle street, was arrested yesterday after a search lasting more than a year by the police and secret service men in St. Louis, where he was indicted in May, 1904, on a charge of using the mails to defraud. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Lewis Mason, waived examination, and was held in $3,000 bonds.

The International Investment company, an alleged "get-rich-quick" concern, was investigated in St. Louis and the indictment against Hogue was the result. He fled to escape arrest. His whereabouts was learned recently, and a copy of the indictment sent to Assistant District Attorney Robert Childs.

Hogue was indignant and denied any connection with the St. Louis concern. He begged the federal officials to prevent publication of his arrest, as he said it would ruin his Chicago business.

C. W. Soders and L. E. Norton testified before the St. Louis grand jury that the company of which Hogue is charged with having been the head solicited deposits of from $10 upward, promising investment and large returns. The latter failed to materialize.

The American Financial and Industrial company, of which Hogue is the Chicago head, is incorporated with $500,000 capital and its business is buying and selling stocks, bonds, and unlisted securities. Hogue is listed as president, W. A. Bowater vice president, J. A. Lucas secretary, and G. S. Howes treasurer.

FALLEN PASTOR IS OUSTED.

Barron, Wis., Minister Admits Accusations by Woman Janitor and Church Board Acts.

Barron, Wis., May 5.—[Special.]—The Rev. G. W. Martin, pastor of the Baptist church here, who left under charges some time ago, was expelled by the board today on his admissions of charges made by Cora Studebaker, the church janitor. Dr. Morton's wife followed him to Chicago, where they are now.

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LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905.

A REQUEST PROGRAM.

The following paragraphs from an editorial printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday are repeated "by request":

While arbitration is desirable, it cannot be advocated without reserve. A man cannot arbitrate questions touching upon his personal honor or integrity, and the employers in this case cannot arbitrate the question as to whether there shall be an "open" or a "closed" shop in the streets of Chicago. Nor can they arbitrate as to whether they shall discharge white teamsters whom they have taken on in good faith, irrespective of their lack of membership in a union and to whom they have promised permanent situations. The union will have to abandon this point or it will fail to obtain arbitration.

The employer who would discharge a white man, who had come to Chicago under definite engagement to take the place of a striker and at the risk of his life had fulfilled his duties would be worse than an infidel. No self-respecting employer should be asked to do anything of the kind. If asked, he will have to refuse. If this issue be presented the appeal must be to a higher court, but not to one of conciliation or arbitration.

A LAW AGAINST TIPPING.

The Wisconsin legislature has enacted a law against tipping. The original purpose of the measure was to abolish petty graft by punishing buying agents and other employés for accepting money or presents from firms which they favored in making purchases for their employers. When attention was called to the fact that the bill was so loosely drawn as to proscribe tipping, the legislators agreed tipping was a bad thing, which should be stopped, and passed the measure.

The new law may end the practice of petty grafting. Probably there is some in Wisconsin. The purchasing agents of corporations may accept presents from firms they favor. The servant who does the family marketing may be in the habit of instructing to grocer or butcher that his good will and the custom of his employer are purchasable. Practices of this kind are common in England, and it has been said that they are becoming prevalent in some parts of this country. Doubtless they have always existed here, but are receiving more attention because the public demands a higher standard of honesty of private as well as of public employés. Whether there will be many convictions under the Wisconsin law is doubtful.

As regards ordinary, commonplace tipping, it will not be affected by the law, even though prohibited by the letter of the statute. The tipping system is no doubt a nuisance to many. When a man has paid an employer for a service once he ought not to be expected or required by custom to pay employés for it a second time. But if a man wishes to give tips, whether for extra service or not, that is his business and not the public's.

There ought to be at least a small space around each individual into which the law does not intrude. There are a few things a man ought to be able to do without feeling the necessity of first looking into the statute book to find out what his fine may be. There is much complaint about the failure of public officials to enforce the laws. If legislatures passed fewer laws that nobody expects to be enforced and no wise person thinks ought to be there would be more respect for law and less law breaking. Americans have been bred up in the traditions of personal liberty, and many of them will have it even if they have to break foolish laws to get it.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The primary election bill which the legislature has agreed on does not go far enough to please some and goes too far to please others. It is a hurriedly drafted compromise measure, which may be faulty in some of its details. It will be tried next year, and there will be an opportunity to learn something about its workings.

The only nominations which can be made directly at the primaries are those for county offices. It is left to each county central committee to determine whether nominations shall be made at the primaries by a majority or plurality vote, or whether they shall be made by a convention. Where there is an urgent popular demand for direct nominations the central committees may concede them. Otherwise they will not be likely to do so.

The delegates to state, congressional, and senatorial conventions are to be elected by the county conventions. The candidate who has received the highest number of votes in a county will be entitled to the votes of all of its delegates in a nominating convention, and they must stick to him until released by a vote of the convention. There is a provision that no man whose name does not appear on the primary ballot shall be nominated except by a vote of four-fifths of the convention. This will do much to prevent the nomination of "dark horses"—of persons regarding whom the voters have expressed no opinion.

It will be seen that there is little direct nominating in the bill. But it makes primaries compulsory and requires them to be held on the same day. That will put a stop to numerous abuses. The bill would be of value if this were all it did.

It provides also that any candidate for United States senator may have his name printed on the primary ballot of his party. The bill says that the vote on senatorial candidates is for "the sole purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the voters in the respective parties." That is understood. The legislature cannot be bound by an expression of opinion at the primaries. It is not likely that any person who seriously cherishes senatorial hopes will fail to submit his name to the voters of his party. Doubtless the representatives of the party which is in a majority in the general assembly will hesitate to antagonize party sentiment if it shall have expressed itself plainly at the primaries for a particular candidate.

The bill marks progress. Whatever defects may come to light when it is tested can be removed by a future legislature.

WHO'S WHO—WHAT'S WHAT.

GOVIN—A Spaniard by birth or descent. Partly educated at Columbia university. Engaged in financial business in New York. Member of firm of H. B. Hollins & Co., promoters of Union Traction company, and its chief representative in Chicago matters. For a short time receiver of Union Traction company. Says that his firm has been, and will be, guided by him in dealing with the traction situation in Chicago.

SAMPSELL, Marshall E.—Clerk of United States Circuit court since April 1, 1902. Born at Ashland, O., about thirty years ago. His grandfather was family physician for Judge Grosscup's family. Lives with Judge Grosscup part or all of year at Highland Park, Ill. Salary as clerk of court, $3,600 per annum. Salary as receiver of Union Traction company, $18,000 per annum. Interested with Judge Grosscup in Mattoon and Charleston Street railroad company, gas and electric light companies. Borrowed money from Knickerbocker Trust company on introduction of R. R. Govin on account of "money he EXPECTED TO GET from his position as receiver of Union Traction company" [vide published and uncontradicted statement of R. R. Govin]. Was appointed receiver one year after his appointment as clerk.

GROSSCUP, Peter S.—Judge of United States Circuit court since Jan. 1, 1899; previously for ten years United States district judge. A brilliant and able man. Born in Ashland, O., in 1852. Lives with Marshall E. Sampsell, clerk of his court and receiver of Union Traction, who, although a young and new man, receives as clerk and receiver three times Grosscup's own salary as judge. Grosscup says in published statement: "I took pleasure in helping Sampsell [aged 30, one year after his appointment as clerk] to a place where he could enlarge his connection with affairs." Grosscup helped Sampsell to acquire an interest in the Mattoon and Charleston traction company and in the Mattoon gas plant and electric light company. Grosscup is largely interested in these enterprises himself, is supposed to have borrowed money with which to acquire his interest, whether from the same company and with the same backing as Sampsell or not is not certainly known.

TAINTED COAL.

There are some articles which, as almost everybody knows, must be handled carefully lest they become tainted. Fresh milk is one of them. Fresh fish is another. The person who is asked to use either after it has become tainted has a right to be indignant.

Coal has not been included in the list of things which are liable to become tainted, but the list will have to be enlarged to take it in. The firemen at the power houses of the Union Traction company are said to be becoming restless and unhappy because they are obliged to handle tainted coal. Their emotions are much the same as those of the Rev. Washington Gladden would be if he were compelled to handle Mr. Rockefeller's tainted money.

The coal in question was pure at birth. It was mined by union labor. It was brought to Chicago in cars handled by union men. But the teamsters who transfer it from the yards to the power houses do not belong to a union. That has tainted the coal. It has been spoilt by falling into bad hands. This is why an officer of the teamsters' union, full of sympathy for firemen who were "condemned to daily contact" with tainted coal, has asked the Union Traction to break its contract with the company which delivers it.

That demand is made in the interest of all the union men who use the west or north side cars. If the coal is tainted, the power which it generates must be tainted. The cars that power moves must suffer pollution and the union men who ride in them be exposed to a horrid contagion. The cars may have been made by union labor and be operated by union men, but that will not protect those who ride in them against the deadly influences of tainted coal.

The union man who wishes to escape infection from that source will have to follow from the cradle to the grave—from the mine to the kitchen stove—every lump of coal he uses. He will have to do that to make sure that it has not become tainted at some period in its existence.

One of the compensations of non-membership in a union is that one does not have to be always on guard against the nonunion microbe. If all had to be on the lookout for it when buying clothes, or food, or coal, or renting a house, life would become too strenuous to be worth the living.

THE POWERS CASE.

The attorneys of Caleb Powers, in applying for the removal of their client's case from the Circuit court of Scott county to the United States District court for the eastern district of Kentucky, have made a novel move in what has been throughout a remarkable case. The ground of the application is that Kentucky, in its treatment of Powers, is violating the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution, which prohibits a state to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws." The juries that have tried him, it is asserted, have been packed with Goebel democrats, and he has not been allowed the benefit of the pardon which William S. Taylor, as governor, granted him.

This pardon is one of the singular features of the case. Goebel, the democratic contestant for governor, was assassinated on Jan. 30, 1900. Powers, when arrested on a warrant issued on March 10, 1900, charging him with having been in a conspiracy to kill Goebel, produced a pardon signed by Taylor, who also was indicted, and attested by himself (Powers) as secretary of state. Taylor soon fled to Indiana, where he has been ever since. The Circuit court of Scott county held the pardon void, and Powers was convicted at each of his three trials, being sentenced twice to be hanged and once to life imprisonment. The Kentucky Court of Appeals upheld the ruling of the lower court regarding the pardon, but every time reversed and remanded the case. Taylor, although afterward unseated, was de facto governor at the time the pardon was issued. Had he the right and power, as such, to pardon a man for a crime before he was arrested for it? Powers' attorneys contend he had, and that therefore their client is legally a free man, whether he conspired against Goebel's life or not.

The people of the country have taken much interest in the case. There is no well defined public opinion as to whether Powers is guilty or not, but probably a large majority believe no serious effort has been made by the officials and people of Kentucky, especially those of Scott county, where he has been tried, to give him a fair hearing. The repeated reversal of the verdicts against him by the state Court of Appeals supports this view. If his case can be legally transferred to an impartial federal court it is to be hoped it will be. If he is guilty as charged no punishment is too severe. If he is innocent, it would be setting a bad precedent, and one pregnant with baleful possibilities, to allow a political faction to hound him to death.

THE latest bulletin from the bedside of the bill for allowing the city of Chicago to regulate the price of gas is that Bill is dead.

BY looking at the papers occasionally Sheriff Barrett will learn that there are still a few sections of the city in which a state of friction and unpleasantness exists.

THERE were hopes that the Russian fleet, with the idea of doing something useful, had started to find the north pole, but Admiral Rojestvensky appears to have changed his mind.

THE conspicuousness with which the Hon. Tommy Morgan is not figuring in this strike is another noticeable feature.

SOUTH WATER street is talking of going out of business and staying out till normal conditions are restored. Wouldn't that starve you!

THE precocious schoolboy who said that the "Mo." after "Kansas City" stood for "misnomer" was not so far wrong.

NOBODY will dispute the claim that Chicago has municipal ownership of the worst strike in the country.

WHEN in doubt as to the operation of any proposed law, brethren, try it on Wisconsin.

AN impious Kentucky editor bunches his strike news under the heading, "More Rioting in Warsawgo."

DON'T worry, don't get excited, and don't be among those present where the bricks and bad language are flying.

PAUSE long enough to evolve a few thrills of sympathy for Tiflis, Caucasia. It has a domestic servants and waiters' strike on its hands.

THE New York legislature coincides with the view that the mayor of New York City can't get everything that is coming to him in a term of less than four years.

A MAN in Bucyrus, O., who killed a woman was fined $200. Perhaps it was his first offense.

THE sympathy of the great west side is to be aroused by cutting off its transportation facilities, is it?

HOWEVER, neither Mr. Gladden nor Mr. Rockefeller can afford to say to the other: "Go up, thou bald head!"

FOR most of the strikers nowadays there seem to be breakers ahead.

"IF the courts cannot compel people to remove the snow from their sidewalks next winter," says the Washington Star, "a sense of common decency ought to." There is nothing like agitating a great reform in time.

THERE are some things that even the Philadelphia municipal stomach cannot stand.

IT looks as if it were three times and out for Nan Patterson.

YET, while the half grown boys are contributing their share of missiles to the general fund, they are not stoning the birds.

IN this strike the burglars and holdup men take the side least frequented by the police.

THE listening bulls can almost hear the wheat growing these days.

GREAT BRITAIN'S beer bill last year was nearly $900,000,000, mostly paid by people who thought $100,000,000 was too much money to spend on the navy.

You don't hear the laundrymen making any loud, angry complaint about the smoke nuisance.

WHEN an alleged rioter suffers an alleged punishment by being fined $1 there is no occasion for surprise if he goes out and does some more alleged rioting.

THE strikers probably have no idea how sadly they are hindering the great work of municipal ownership.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Happened to Think of One.

Tommy (who has been looking over the real estate advertisements)—"Paw, is there such a thing as an 'undesirable' vacant lot?"

Mr. Tucker—"Certainly, Tommy—the front row at a comic opera."

Just the Plain Goods.

"Come, now, you're putting it too strong when you speak of old Slodgers as 'one of the greatest patriots in the country.'"

"No, I'm not. He is. He never tries to dodge his taxes."

Wanted to Be Useful.

Woman of the House (with shawl tied around her head)—"What are you bothering me now for? Can't you see we're getting ready to move?"

Ruffon Wratz—"Yes'm. I thought mebby you had some pies or scraps o' cake that wuzn't wuth movin' an' you might like to git rid of 'em, ma'am."

Correctly or Not at All.

Dick—"Let's go over and sit under the shade of those trees."

Reginald (from Boston)—"No; I cannot consent to do that. But I am willing to go and sit in the shade with you."

The Agony Nearly Over.

"Have you decided where you will spend the summer?"

"Almost. My wife and daughters have got their choice of resorts narrowed down to seventeen."

Taftablanca.

The man sat on the country's lid,
From which the chief had fled,
While troubles, like a swarm of bees,
Buzzed fiercely round his head.

He cried aloud: "Say, Teddy, say,
If I may yet be gone!"
Far westward rifle shots replied,
And fast the hunt went on.

C. W. T.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright: 1905: By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

PRINCE GASTON of Orleans, Count d'Eu, consort of the ex-crown princess of Brazil, and of the two young princes of Orleans who were in America all last summer, has just purchased from the duke of Orleans the ruined château and the large estate of Eu, in Normandy, not far from Dieppe. The château was almost entirely destroyed by fire a few years ago through the negligence of the caretakers who had been left in charge thereof ever since the late comte de Paris, who made it his principal residence, had been sent into banishment in 1886. It is the count d'Eu's intention to rebuild the castle once more and to make it his home.

It has undergone many vicissitudes and its foundations were laid away back in the eleventh century by the then counts of Eu, who were the chiefs of a side branch of the ducal house of Normandy that after the battle of Hastings had secured the throne of England. Towards the end of the fifteenth century King Louis XI. of France destroyed both the town and the château of Eu to prevent them falling into the hands of the English. But when, 100 years later, the countship of Eu passed into the possession of Henry, duke of Guise, he rebuilt the castle. Another hundred years saw the extinction of the house of Guise, and then it was purchased by the princess of Montpensier, and subsequently passed into the possession of the duke de Penthievre, grandfather on the mother's side of King Louis Philippe, who inherited it from him. During the days of the first republic and the reign of the first Napoleon it was used as a military hospital.

But Louis Philippe, after his return from exile, restored it and established his principal summer residence there. It was at Eu that he received Queen Victoria and her consort on the occasion of her first visit to France, and she again spent a week there later. Throughout the reign of Napoleon III. the château was kept closed by the government, but after 1870 it became the principal home of the comte de Paris and the headquarters of his adherents until he was sent into exile. Indeed, it was from there that he started on his exile.

This acquisition by the count d'Eu of the château and estate from which he takes his title would seem to indicate that both he and his wife have at length abandoned all hopes of a monarchical restoration in Brazil. For the last fifteen years that is to say, ever since they were driven from Rio by the revolution which transformed the empire into a republic, they have always lived either in hotels or in rented houses, so as to impress upon their adherents on this side of the Atlantic that their residence in France was merely temporary and that they looked forward to their return to Brazil at any moment. The late ex-king of Naples harbored the same pathetic delusion throughout the near thirty years or more that intervened between his deposition and his death, making his headquarters at a hotel in Paris and declining even to rent a house. Indeed, it was only after his demise that his widow bought a site and built a home for herself on the banks of the Seine.

The count d'Eu is a son of the late duke de Nemours, who, in turn, was a younger son of King Louis Philippe. Like his father, the count d'Eu is reactionary and anti-liberal in his political ideas, and it was this that contributed in no small measure to his own unpopularity in Brazil after he had married the eldest daughter and heiress of Emperor Dom Pedro—which caused also the dread with which the prospect of her advent to the throne was regarded and which blinded the people of the land of his adoption to his many excellent qualities, chief among which were the gallantry and the good generalship which he displayed at the head of the Brazilian troops in the several wars in which Brazil was involved during the time that he has spent on this side of the ocean.

It is difficult to understand why both Turkey and Persia should nowadays be represented by Moslem envoys at Washington, in view of the fact that both of these monarchs with the object of avoiding any offense to the religious susceptibilities of the people of England and of other European countries make a point of appointing only Christians as their ambassadors. Thus Gen. Nassar Aga Khan, who has just resigned the Persian mission at Paris, which he has held for considerably over a quarter of a century, is a devout Roman Catholic. Musurus Pasha, the Turkish ambassador to the court of St. James, belongs to the Greek orthodox rite, as have all his predecessors in London. And it is the same in several other European capitals, the late Queen Victoria having intimated in the early part of her reign that it would be disagreeable to her to have at her court as a member thereof a foreign ambassador endowed with the plurality of wives permitted by the koran. Her example was followed by most other European rulers, and although toward the latter part of her reign her attitude toward Islam underwent considerable modification, and the extraordinary interest which she developed in everything pertaining to her Indian empire led her to add to her household a Moslem secretary with a whole string of wives, yet the custom which she caused the porte and Persia to inaugurate of being represented abroad by Christians has been, with few exceptions, maintained ever since.

Count Sodereni, whose death has just taken place at Naples, was one of the principal members of the court of the vatican during the reigns of Pius IX. and Leo XIII., but had withdrawn therefrom since the accession of Pius X. to the chair of St. Peter. Strictly speaking, he was one of the officers of the Noble Guard. But Leo XIII. employed him for many special missions abroad, intrusted him on one occasion with the duty of conveying the Golden Rose to the duchess of Würtemberg, while at another time he attracted a great deal of attention by the publication of a pamphlet containing views that were supposed to represent those of Leo XIII., but which the vatican was subsequently forced to disavow.

The count was phenomenally ugly. Indeed, Pius IX. on the first occasion that he set eyes upon him remarked that he was quite the ugliest man he had ever seen. His nobility and name came to him through his mother. His father was one of the canons of St. Peter, who, under the impression that he possessed a magnificent voice, obtained permission to leave the church and took to the stage, making his début at the Scala at Milan in "Norma," his performance being a complete fiasco. When he sang that verse "Here tomorrow at the same hour you will come," two-thirds of the audience as with one voice and as if moved by a common impulse responded "No, indeed, we will not," thereby provoking such shouts of laughter that it was quite impossible for him to proceed.

There were many people, even at the vatican, who declined to recognize the late count's assumption of his mother's name of Soderni in spite of the permission which he had received to do so from the pope, along with the grant of the title of count, and this feeling once led to quite a conflict in the papal ante-chambers. Etiquette prescribes that all save the so-called princes, marquesses, and counts of the Baldacchino should before entering the papal presence leave their hat or headgear in the first anteroom. Sodereni, summoned one day to the pope's presence, was passing through the ante-room with his hat on when he was stopped by one of the lay dignitaries, who remarked: "You must leave your hat in the ante-room."

"I have a right to go covered," answered Sodereni proudly.

To avoid a scene he was allowed to pass and left his hat in the reception room immediately adjoining the pope's private study. But on emerging from his audience he found that his hat had been removed to the outer ante-room, showing him that the papal officials were determined not to recognize the rights which he had assumed. A duel would have taken place in connection therewith had it not been for the direct intervention of the holy father.

Proof Positive.

"Pat, ye were purty dhrunk whin I saw yez with thim two fellers lasht night."

"I was not."

"Ye must have been."

"An' fy?"

"Because ye introjooced me to yer frinds an' wan av thim was named Guggenstein an' th' other wan Wiseowski."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

[Copyright: 1905: By Tribune Company.]

Your cheeks are roses, soft and pink—
So perfect is their lovely hue
That really I do not think
I need to send a rose to you.
Your lips are rubies, cherry red—
Most precious is the tint of them;
'Twould seem conceited were I led
To offer you some other gem.

Your teeth are radiantly white;
In truth, they are the purest pearls—
I need not send you pearls; I might
Think that I should to other girls.
Your eyes are bluest violets
In tenderest and fullest bloom—
I should be filled with wild regrets
Did I to send you them presume.

Your hand is dainty ivory—
How could I dream to find a fan
Or piece of bric-à-brac to vie
From stores of Egypt or Japan?
Your hair is gleaming, waving gold
Where wondrous shine and shadow cling—
When of its splendidness I've told
How could I send you brooch or ring?

Thrice perfect are the words you speak—
They pulse with music through and through,
Therefore, fair maid, why should I seek
For any lines to send to you?
Why jewels, roses, bric-à-brac,
Or faint and feeble sentiment?
I can give nothing that you lack—
Besides, I haven't got a cent!

W. D. N.

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS!

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., March 27.—W. C. MacNaul, 5850 Ellis avenue, Chicago—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 6th instant has not been answered before for the reason that immediately upon the adjournment of congress I left Washington and now have just reached your letter.

I beg to say that the statements in reference to the mileage amendment have been misleading and it seems to me quite unfair. The law provides that the compensation of a member of congress shall be $5,000 per annum, and in addition thereto 20 cents per mile each way for each of the sessions of congress. There was, however, no appropriation theretofore made to pay the mileage for the session of congress called by the president in November, 1903. An amendment was offered on the consideration of the general deficiency bill Thursday, March 2. The session ended Saturday, March 4, at 12 o'clock. The deficiency bill had to be passed by the house on Thursday in order to go through the senate in time to be signed by the president before noon on Saturday, or else it might have been necessary to have a special session of congress to pass that appropriation bill.

On the consideration of the deficiency bill I was called to the chair by the speaker to preside and to decide points of order, etc. When the mileage amendment was offered a point of order was made that it was not authorized by law. On a former occasion a similar amendment had been presented in the house upon which a point of order was made and the point of order was discussed for two days in a full and exhaustive manner, and the presiding officer of the house at that time ruled that the mileage was authorized by law and that hence the amendment making an appropriation for it was in order.

When I was in the chair and the amendment was offered I disposed of the matter by following the prior ruling, because that seemed the only thing proper to do and because it was also advised by the parliamentary clerk of the house.

Permit me to say further that the law provides that the mileage is a part of the compensation of a member of congress, and it is as much a part of his pay as the $5,000 per annum. I do not think that many people, who have investigated the matter, doubt that under the law a member of congress is entitled to the mileage for each of the sessions of congress. Of course, that was the only question involved in the ruling.

But it has been claimed that the members were not equitably and morally entitled to the mileage for the special session of congress because the special session ran into the session which commenced on the first Monday of December, 1903. In fact, one of the questions involved in the ruling was whether there were two sessions of congress or only one, and the weight of authority clearly was to the effect that there were two sessions of congress—one that had been called by the president and one which commenced on the first Monday of December under the terms of the constitution.

The president called a special session of congress for the purpose of passing the bill granting reciprocity with Cuba. That session commenced about the 1st of November.

The house of representatives promptly passed the bill and sent it to the senate. The house had no further business to transact and nearly all of the members left Washington and returned to their homes. I was among that number. The house had nothing to do except to adjourn from day to day. The house declined to permit an adjournment of congress because the house wished to hold the senate to a consideration of the bill. The democratic members of the senate, however, gave notice they would talk out the special session if an attempt were made to insist upon the consideration of that bill during the entire session, and an agreement was entered into providing that a vote should be taken upon the bill some time in December after the next session of congress had commenced.

Under these circumstances most of the senators also went home.

As a matter of fact, therefore, the members of congress did do the same amount of traveling as though the special session of congress had ended weeks before the December session commenced. This then is the situation: The law provided that the members of congress should receive, as part of their compensation, mileage for that session of congress. Members of congress did actually travel—that is, 90 or 95 per cent of them did—to their homes.

It is quite true that the cost of traveling back and forth for a member of congress does not amount to 20 cents a mile each way unless he takes a large family back and forth with him. It is also true that this was the case at the time the law was originally passed in 1866.

It is true that the mileage is made part of the compensation. It is true that the members of congress receive no additional pay for attending an extra session and the expense they are put to thereby unless they receive the mileage. The extra session of congress which I attended in November, 1903, cost me at least $500 more than my expenses would have been if there had been no extra session of congress. I do not believe that the compensation which is provided by law is too high. I go to congress at a financial sacrifice. I do no grafting. I take no pay for any of the services which I render, either officially or unofficially, by reason of being a member of congress. I am frequently offered pay for doing some things in Washington or elsewhere not connected with legislation which people bring to me because of my official position. I never accept pay for such things because I know that some time I might not draw the dividing line at the right place.

In the general disposition of newspapers to abuse public servants this case has not been fairly stated. It is true that a majority of congress voted against the appropriation for the mileage, but this was not because they doubted its validity or its equity, but because they were afraid of the newspapers which threatened to stir up trouble when this opportunity was presented and because they were afraid of the indignation of right-minded but misinformed citizens like yourself.

I should have considered myself something of a coward if I had been afraid to vote to myself money which the law provided I should have, which I had been compelled to pay out because I was attending a special session of congress for the public, and which I knew I had earned.

I am fully aware that it probably would have been wiser for me, so far as the approbation of my constituents is concerned, to have decided the point of order contrary to the law and ruled the item out. Or, when it was ruled in, to have voted against it. However, in this, as in other matters, I have not reached a conclusion based upon the idea of popularity, but I came to my conclusion based upon the idea of what was right in my opinion. I beg to remain, yours respectfully,

JAMES R. MANN.

[A good many words which it seems to THE TRIBUNE do not touch the merits of the case. A congressman is not paid "by the session" but by the year. The senate ruled against the house and the house concurred. Verbum sap. The less said about it the better—for Mr. Mann's own sake. "Methinks the lady doth protest too much."—ED. TRIBUNE.]

ARRESTS IN THE STRIKE.

Francis O'Neill, Chief of Police: It would be most interesting information if you will kindly tabulate the arrests that are being made on account of the present strike.

You will find that out of twenty cases there is but one union man or striker. It is invariably the innocent workingman who is trying to make an honest living. The thugs and loafers who are doing picket duty are allowed to lie around with rocks or bottles openly displayed waiting the opportunity to kill or maim. Walk past the federal building when coal is being unloaded at the hotels or Union League. Hundreds of young loafers are lying around the steps. These would not be allowed to hang around in normal times. If your men kept this element moving there would be less of rioting. You can daily see thugs walking right along and chatting with the police guards until the opportune time or location for hitting the strike breaker. Get out and look around instead of searching negroes for guns. Yours truly,

JOS. KERSHAW.

AN APPOINTIVE CHARTER COMMISSION

Chicago, May 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Why would it not be a simple solution of the city charter problem for the general assembly to pass an act providing for an appointive charter commission, with power to draft a comprehensive charter to be submitted in the form of a bill to the next general assembly? A small body would be less unwieldy than a large one—thirty members would be quite enough, fifteen to be appointed by the governor of the state and fifteen by the mayor of Chicago. No one can doubt that Gov. Deneen and Mayor Dunne would select competent men who would be thoroughly representative. Such a commission would not be a partisan assembly. It would, however, be a legally constituted body, and its conclusions would, presumably, have weight. In any event its plan would have to receive the approval of the general assembly and finally would have to be submitted to a vote of the people of Chicago. Thus in the end every interest concerned must have a voice. HARRY PRATT JUDSON.

Doing Her Best.

"No," said the sweet young thing to the ancient but wealthy suitor, "I do not love you well enough to be a sister to you, but"—and a look of tender pity crept over her lovely face—"I will marry you if you like!"—Cleveland Leader.

TOO MUCH PANIC OVER YELLOW FEVER; TYPHOID IS THE MORE DANGEROUS.

Excitement and Alarm Caused by the Recent Outbreak in the Panama Canal Zone Illustrates the Mischievous Folly of Superstition.

BY RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—[Special.]—The excitement and alarm caused by the recent outbreak of yellow fever in the canal zone of Panama serve to illustrate afresh the mischievous folly of the superstition which has been so successfully cultivated in respect of this disease. The noisy promulgation of all sorts of conjectures as to the prevention of yellow fever—as if man's only hope consisted in escaping it—has had the perfectly natural and logical effect of demoralizing the victim when at last the enemy overtakes him. Instead of accepting it as they do the other ills that flesh is heir to, studying its symptoms and phenomena and considering the best and most rational system of treatment, the latter day doctors have devoted themselves almost exclusively to expedients for destroying the causes, thereby leaving the public to infer that remedies are practically useless.

Not Necessarily Fatal.

Thus it happens, as the result of dwelling altogether upon the prophylactic and seeming to dismiss as vain the curative attitude, the doctors have—quite unintentionally, no doubt—magnified yellow fever into a necessarily fatal blight and abandoned the public mind to an insensate terror. Three cases of the vomits—as the Latin Americans usually call it—create more panic than thirty cases of typhoid or smallpox, though either of these maladies is more dangerous to human life and presents more formidable problems to the enlightened physician.

The death rate during the great yellow fever epidemic of 1878 in New Orleans was about 4 per cent, but even these figures contain a probably exaggerated estimate, since a large proportion of the mortality was among children under 5 years of age, with whom it was often difficult to make an accurate diagnosis. In New Orleans, however, they didn't exploit mosquito and other academic theories, but addressed themselves to the treatment and proper nursing of the patients.

Panic the Worst Feature.

I do not deny that yellow fever is a terrible affliction when it attacks a heavily populated city in epidemic form, for it prostrates thousands simultaneously, and for a time converts the place into a hospital; but even in these extreme cases the worst feature of the visitation is the ignorant and cruel quarantines that are set up against the stricken community, and the consequent paralysis of industry and commerce.

Yellow fever is a sustained paroxysm lasting five days. After that, two weeks of convalescence under careful nursing. Then the individual is as well as ever, sometimes more so. It isn't an affair of months, like typhoid, and its perils and complications—at least in the case of a healthy person who hasn't been previously frightened half to death by a lot of quacks—are comparatively inconsiderable.

What the government needs in Panama is a medical faculty composed for the greater part of men who know yellow fever when they meet it in the road, who understand its treatment, and who don't waste their time or poison the layman's imagination with nonsensical superstitions and fantastic experiments. There are much more dangerous diseases in New York, Washington, and Chicago, and everybody who has lived in a yellow fever country knows it.

Is It Paul Jones' Body?

That seed of doubt, sown by THE TRIBUNE, as to the identity of the remains recently disinterred in Paris and now credited to John Paul Jones is rapidly bourgeoning into an abundant harvest. The suggestion has found lodgment in many minds, and discussion grows with every hour. Eastern and southern newspapers in steadily increasing numbers are taking up the various cases of mistaken identity which have perplexed the world in the persons of living men—the Tichborne case, for instance, and, more recently and still more mystifying, that of the man who within the last few years has been twice tried and condemned in an English court for a crime he did not commit and on account of a criminal he had never seen or heard of.

Naturally they argue that if such ghastly blunders could be committed with the vital evidence in plain view it may easily happen that a mere skeleton a hundred years old can defy identification.

Americans Too Critical?

One speculation, which may be accepted as typical, takes this ungracious form:

"Gen. Porter has been commendably industrious and enthusiastic in his endeavors to find Paul Jones' remains. His term of office will soon expire, and it will be a pity for him to leave Paris without succeeding in his cherished endeavor. If the American public were less critical, less practical—if it could accept the alleged bones of heroes with the same unquestioning faith that has in some instances been given to the relics of the saints, all would be well concerning the body that it is proposed to transport, but under the conditions the matter has shown it the unfortunate suggestion of a funeral joke."

As a matter of fact, I should not be at all surprised if, by the time the alleged remains of John Paul Jones reach these shores, the competition of the various communities that have claimed the honor of interring them shall have ceased entirely.

Brownlow and Good Roads.

Our good friends, the socialists, who are so bent on having the government do everything for the governed, are now offering cocksure predictions that the next congress will take up the "good roads" question and enact Mr. Brownlow's bill into law. I speak of the measure as Brownlow's, since he is its chief advocate and exponent. If he did not actually draft and introduce the bill, certainly he has so identified himself with it that he will go down to history as its parent whether it encounters defeat or puts on the crown of victory.

Mr. Brownlow represents the First congressional district of Tennessee. He is a protectionist republican now entering upon his fifth term and is a man of more than ordinary ability and force of character.

The public men whom I know best, however, democrats and republicans alike, are not of the opinion that congress will set the government to road building just now or even in the near future. I talked with several prominent members of either house during the session and meet a good many nowadays as they pass through town, but I do not find them wedded to good roads at government expense.

One argument advanced by representatives of states where good roads exist already, is that such action would not only put a premium upon improvidence but amount in effect to a discouragement of public spirit. They insist, further, that if congress should once appropriate money for the purpose in question the consequences would be disastrous, no matter what happened afterwards.

Obstacles in the Way.

Either the system would have to be perpetuated, thus creating a vast and steadily increasing charge upon the treasury, or, when the appropriations at last ceased, each progressive and self-reliant community would have lost their love of independence and degenerated into mere helpless pensioners.

If the government were forced to establish toll gates the loudest complainants would be those who had previously prayed for government aid. If congress were to repeal the act after finding its operation too expensive, then who had in the first place helped themselves would have every right to reproach it for leaving them in a worse plight than ever. Of course everybody sees that we are drifting to socialism with unmistakable determination, but everybody is not ready to drift any faster than is absolutely necessary, and I rather think that, among other projects of the kind, Mr. Brownlow's good roads bill will get tucked away in some particularly tenacious eddy.

PLACANDA EST CHICAGO.

[From Punch.]

[Mr. Henry James, who is on a visit to his native country, and has been revising his estimate of the inhabitants, is reported to have expressed the opinion that the American girl lacks elusiveness. It is said that Chicago society particularly resents this remark, and is preparing a warm reception for its gifted author.]

O, Henry James, this is a shock!
One has to pay for being fair,
But you have dealt a nastier knock
Than we have ever had to bear!
Critics, who like an easy prey,
Have been from time to time abusive
But none, till now, was known to say
The Gibson girl is not elusive.
We therefore wish to have a few
Plain, but emphatic, words with you.

Envy of our unrivaled race
May prompt the alien's vulgar sneer:
"It is her fortune, not her face,
That captivates the British peer";
But here is one of western birth,
Though stamped with various foreign stigmas,
Who doubts that we, of all the earth,
Present the most profound enigmas!
We take the view that this is not
Becoming in a patriot.

Nurtured within the eagle's nest,
From babyhood you must have heard
How many features we possessed
Common to that elusive bird;
Brought up beneath the Stars and Stripes
(Another strangely subtle symbol),
You knew by heart the type of types,
How fine its nerve, its brain how nimble
(No true American is blind
To our agility of mind).

Yet you, whose art has nobly earned
The right of being misconstrued,
Allege that we have never learned
That primal law: Thou shalt elude!
Master of riddles most obscure,
Expert in periphrastic fiction,
Whose devious characters abjure
A too pellucid style of diction—
Could it escape you, Henry James,
That we can play those little games?

Perhaps your brain was overwrought
With analyzing woman's lore
Over in London, where you caught
That British brogue we so deplore;
Well, anyway, when you appear,
We have a word to say in season,
And, speaking for the hemisphere,
Will see that you recant your treason,
And own that what you said in haste
Betrayed a lamentable taste.

We shall not hug you,

By Georgs C. Howland, Jeannette L. Gilder, Ella W. Peattie.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

REVIEWS OF CURRENT PUBLICATIONS.

CARNEGIE'S LIFE OF JAMES WATT.

Reviewed by Jeannette L. Gilder, Editor of the Critic.

THE departure of Mr. Andrew Carnegie for Europe every spring means something more to the general public than the departure of an ordinary millionaire for the other side of the water. Mr. Carnegie leaves more behind him than his reputation, though that would be something to remember him by; but he leaves a more substantial remembrance. Mr. Carnegie always takes these opportunities to announce some of his big benefactions. When he is well out of reach of the reporters, though perhaps not out of wireless communication with the world, his latest gift is announced. This time Mr. Carnegie has not only given $10,000,000 for a new purpose but he has left a book which will keep his memory green. This is the "LIFE OF JAMES WATT," upon which he has been engaged for some time past; and I doubt if he has taken more pleasure out of making his millions than he has out of the writing of this biography. It has absorbed his interest, and almost taken the place of golf as a recreation. The book will be published in the course of a few days by Mr. Carnegie's publishers, Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co.

In a short preface Mr. Carnegie tells us that when the publishers asked him to write this "Life of Watt," he declined, stating that his thoughts were upon other matters. That settled the question, he supposed, but he was mistaken. The suggestion would not leave his mind. He thought over it, and said to himself, "Why shouldn't I write the life of the maker of the steam engine, out of which I had made my fortune?" Furthermore, his interest was piqued, because he knew so little of the history of the steam engine and of Watt himself; and he thought the surest way to obtain knowledge was to "comply with the publisher's highly complimentary request. In short, the subject would not down, and finally I was compelled to write again, telling them that the idea haunted me, and if they still desired me to undertake it I should do so with my heart in the task." Mr. Carnegie now knows about the steam engine, and has also had revealed to him "one of the finest characters that ever graced the earth." For all this he is deeply grateful to his publishers.

Mr. Carnegie is a good writer. He has the gift of the pen, as I discovered a number of years ago when I read his "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain." His style is simple and direct—much like his manner of talking.

Mr. Carnegie airs his own views on various subjects in this book, which naturally adds to its interest and value. For instance:

> Writers upon labor, who have never labored, generally make the profound mistake of considering labor as one solid mass, when the truth is that it contains orders and degrees as distinct as those in aristocracy. The workman skilled beyond his fellows, who is called upon by his superintendent to undertake the difficult job in emergencies, ranks high, and probably enjoys an honorable title, a pet name conferred by his shopmates. Men measure each other as correctly in the workshop as in the professions, and each has his deserved rank. When the right man is promoted they rally around and enable him to perform wonders. Where favoritism or poor judgment is shown the reverse occurs, and there is apathy and dissatisfaction, leading to poor results and serious trouble. The manual worker is as proud of his work, and rightly so, as we are in other vocations. His life and thought center in the shop as those of members of congress or parliament center in the house; and triumph for him in the shop, his world, means exactly the same to him and appears not less important to his family and friends than what leadership is to the public man or in any of the professions. He has all their pride of profession and less vanity than most.

To illustrate how far this "pride of profession" extends, he tells this anecdote:

> A public character, stopping overnight with a friend in the country, the maid of all work tells her mistress after the guest departs: "I have read so much about him, never expecting to see him; little did I think I should have the honor of brushing his boots this morning." Happy girl in her work, knowing that all service is honorable. Even shoe blacking, we see, has its rewards.
>
> A Highland laird and lady, visiting some of their crofters on the moors, are met and escorted by a delighted wife to her cot. The children and husband are duly presented. At an opportune moment the proud wife cannot refrain from informing her visitors that "It was Donald himsel' the laird had to send for to thatch the pretty golf-house at the castle. Donald did all that himsel'," with an admiring glance cast at the embarrassed great man. Donald "sent for by the laird of the castle" ranks in Donald's circle and in Donald's own heart with the honor of being sent for by his majesty to govern the empire in Mr. Balfour's circle and in Mr. Balfour's own heart. Ten to one the proud Highland crofter and his circle reap more genuine, unalloyed satisfaction from the message than the lowland statesman and his circle would reap from his. But it made Balfour famous, you say. So was Donald made famous. His circle not quite so wide as that of his colleague—that is all. Donald is as much "uplifted" as the prime minister—probably more so. Thus is human nature ever the same down to the roots. Many distinctions, few differences in life. We are all kin, members of the one family playing with the different toys.

Mr. Carnegie goes on to say that there will be friction, of course, between capital and labor, but it will be healthy friction, needed by and good for both.

> There is the higgling of the market in all business. As long as this valuable quality of honest pride in one's work exists and finds deserved recognition, society has nothing to fear from the strife of labor. Those who have had most experience with it, and know its qualities and its failings best, have no fear; on the contrary, they know that at heart labor is sound, and only needs considerate treatment. The kindly personal attention of the employer will be found far more appreciated than even a rise in wages.

After writing of Watt, the inventor, Mr. Carnegie devotes the last chapter of his book to Watt, the man, in which he says:

> There can be no question that we have for our example, in the man Watt, a nature cast in the finest mold, seemingly composed of every creature's best. Transcendent as were his abilities as inventor and discoverer, we are persuaded that our readers will feel that his qualities as a man in all the relations of life were not less so nor less worthy of record. His supreme abilities we can neither acquire nor emulate. These are individual and ended with him. But his virtues and charms as our fellow-man still shine steadily upon our paths and will shine upon those of our successors for ages to come, we trust not without leading us each one to tread some part of the way toward the imitation of such qualities as enabled the friend of James Watt to declare his belief that "a more excellent and amiable man in all the relations of life never existed." A nobler tribute was never paid by man to man, yet was it not undeserved.
>
> To possess Jamie Watt, the man, from view—a man who attracted, delighted, impressed, instructed, and made lifelong friends of his fellows to a degree unsurpassed, perhaps unequaled.
>
> "His life was gentle, and the elements
> So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"
>
> JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

IRISH SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

"The Dawn" Describes Army Service in Africa and Ireland.

J. H. Mortimer of this city has written a book which he calls "Dawn." It is supposed to be told by an ex-officer of the English army named Durand, but we suspect that it is Mr. Mortimer's own life story that is revealed in his pages, colored here and there, perhaps, for the sake of interest, by romance. There is no plot and but a slender thread of coherence holds the book together none too well. Durand's adventures in the English army while serving against the Zulus and the Boers (in the first war), his sketches of Irish peasantry and politics, his pictures of the misery of his unhappy countrymen, furnish the material for the first half of the book.

In the latter part Durand comes to America and becomes a book agent. He meets the sweetheart of his boyhood after several adventures. And that is all there is to it. It is not a novel, and the author apparently is writing for the first time. (Cooperative Publishing company, Chicago.)

JACK LONDON ON "SOCIALISM."

His "War of the Classes" Reviewed by Ella W. Peattie.

THERE are a good many different kinds of realism, just as there are many varieties of romanticism. It is not fiction and the drama, painting, and sculpture merely that have realism and romanticism among their constituent qualities. Sociology also knows these divisions, and it is quite safe to say that there have been more romanticists, more dreamers and utopians among the sociologists than there have been realists.

Jack London, socialist and fictionist, is not fictional when he writes of the "WAR OF THE CLASSES" (The Macmillan company). He appears to be quite aware that it is not possible to idealize, successfully, for any length of time, two groups of men, who, engaged in a desperate struggle in which there is little of disinterestedness, find the struggle so unprecedented in several particulars that they must make the sorry rules of war even as they fight. A quotation from Mr. London's book will not come amiss.

> In the group struggle over the division of the joint product labor utilizes the union with its two great weapons, the strike and the boycott; while capital utilizes the trust and the association, the weapons of which are the blacklist, the lockout, and the scab. The scab is by far the most formidable weapon of the three. He is the man who breaks the strikes and causes all the trouble. Without him there would be no trouble, for the strikers are willing to remain out peacefully and indefinitely so long as other men are not in their places, and so long as the particular aggregation of capital with which they are fighting is eating its head off in enforced idleness.
>
> The only honest morality displayed by either side is white hot indignation at the iniquities of the other side. The striking teamster complaisantly takes a scab driver into an alley and with an iron bar breaks his arms so that he can drive no more, but cries to high heaven for justice when the capitalist breaks his skull by means of a club in the hands of a policeman. Nay, the members of a union will declaim in impassioned rhetoric for the God given right of an eight hour day and at the time be working their own business agent seventeen hours out of the twenty-four. A capitalist such as Collis P. Huntington, and his name is legion, after a long life spent in buying the aid of countless legislatures, will wax virtuously wrathful and condemn in unmeasured terms "the dangerous tendency of crying out to the government for aid," in the way of labor legislation. Without a quiver a member of the capitalist group will run tens of thousands of pitiful child laborers through his life destroying cotton factories, and weep maudlin and constitutional tears over one scab hit in the back with a brick.

It will be seen by all this that the book is up to the times. Among "current literature" it stands quite obtrusively contemporary, and the public, which is constrained on every side, fairly barricaded by conditions in its homes, will find food for thought in Mr. London's book.

Mr. London has offered his book for propaganda, and not all of his readers will follow him to the last conclusion, although no reader can be indifferent to the manner in which he reaches it. If every one should take the same resolution that Mr. London has, it would be disconcerting at first, certainly, for he says that on the day of his conversion from individualism to socialism he made this resolution: "All my days I have worked hard with my body, and according to the number of days I have worked, by just that much am I nearer the bottom of the pit. I shall climb out of the pit, but not by the muscles of my body shall I climb out. I shall do no more hard work, and may God strike me dead if I do another day's hard work with my body more than I absolutely have to do."

The ring of that, somehow, is not harmonious. But perhaps Mr. London is not interested in harmony. He is not Tolstoian, it is evident, though he may have walked along one of the paths that Tolstoi started upon. It would appear to the disinterested reader that, without knowing it, Mr. London is still something of an individualist. He has, indeed, lifted himself out of the pit—and Gorky has fallen into it. Yet, somehow, it seemeth at this moment more blessed to be with Gorky than with London.

More cogent and not so fascinating is the work by L. T. Hobhouse, entitled "DEMOCRACY AND REACTION." Mr. Hobhouse begins with a review of modern democracy as Cobden conceived it, and follows, with no uncertain ability in the way of delineation, the developments of, divorcements from, and compromises with those ideas which have come about in contemporary England. "The belief that success is its own justification," he says, "has penetrated the thought of our time. At one time the appeal is to destiny, at another to natural selection, at a third to the inequalities implanted by heredity, at yet another to the demonstrated efficiency of blood and iron. The current of thought has joined that of class interest and the united stream sweeps onward in full flood to the destruction of the distinctive landmarks of modern civilized progress."

This comment is surely apropos enough, considering what we may term the "rebarbarization" of our Chicago of today, and the student of the reactionary forces of democracy as well as those who sympathize with democracy at its crudest and greediest hour of self-assertion, may do well to lend attention to the recital Mr. Hobhouse gives of the methods and conditions which have brought about the abuses from which the reaction springs both in England and in America.

In his chapter on "Liberalism and Socialism" the author has carefully indicated the points at which these two humanitarian ideas diverge, and has concluded by showing to what extent they have a unity of aspiration and expectancy. In reviewing the causes that have brought on a division of the classes and of national ideals—causes which have in this city today a sufficiently graphic illustration—he says:

> "Self government is not in itself a solution of all political and social difficulties. It is at best an instrument with which men who hold by the ideal of social justice and human progress can work, but when those ideals grow cold, it may, like other instruments, be turned to base uses. In the immediate future much will doubtless have to be done toward the perfection of the democratic machine, yet the fundamental reform for which the times call is a reconsideration of the ends for which all civilized government exists; in a word, the return to a saner measure of social values."

Wise words and grave ones, and spoken with a serenity almost out of keeping with all that they imply. A more serious study of modern liberal ideals as they exist in England today, it would be difficult to find. The reader hardly knows whether to be reassured or irritated, however, at the fashion in which Mr. Hobhouse ignores the fierce ferment of the "lower" classes, which has had not a little to do with the reaction which is the subject of his valuable thesis. He writes as one having confidence in the essential sanity and self-control of established government. The British calm sits well upon him. He has prepared his axioms far from the clamor of labor conflicts. (Putnam's.)

These interesting and vital books by Mr. London and Mr. Hobhouse are not productions which aim to have literary charm. They are not amusing. But "PARIS AND THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION," by Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn offers many forms of entertainment. Mr. Sanborn has charm of style, he has chosen a subject in which almost every one is interested—the most turbulent of all Parisian forms of fermentation—and he writes with natural grace. Three years were spent by him in Montmartre and in the Latin Quartier, and he sat at the table and walked the pavement with many a social revolutionist, loving them even if he did not their doctrines, and making them his study. He denies being a revolutionary, and describes himself as a conservative of the conservatives. It really matters little what he is, except that he is a sympathetic observer, and a graphic delineator of the wonderful world of men and women—never more wonderful, varied, amazing, and provocative than in Paris among the poor, the talented, and the revolutionary.

The pen portraits of such men as Jean Grave are instructive and charming. His relation of the struggles of the pariahs, the anarchists, to make themselves articulate through their papers and other periodicals, is finely stirring. The poverty of which they are the victims is a tremendous handicap, the police interference a perpetual deterrent, but their determination appears to be equal to the meeting and overcoming of all obstacles. And if, in spite of all, they find themselves delayed in the issuance of their propaganda they cry: "You may seize our journals, our brochures, you will not prevent the comrades from reading what the bourgeois authors have written on the rottenness and abjectness of the modern hour. This alone is more terrible than all the revindications and threats we can accumulate."

And this, it will be admitted, is not easy to confute.

The flavor of Paris is over the book. Those who died of starvation, those who were beaten to death for their Dreyfusard advocacy, those who contrived revolts, those who raged nightly in the cabarets, all have about them a certain dramatic charm, of which it seems as if they themselves must have been conscious. Mr. Sanborn has caught the spirit of this life, so excessive, so full of evanescent interpretations—and a few persistent principles—and he writes with the grace of a Frenchman and the vivacity of one. Moreover, he has not, fortunately, detached himself from his subject, although he has not concerned himself with an advocacy of it.

The large volume is profusely illustrated with realistic yet fantastic sketches by Vaughn Trowbridge, who works after the fashion of Forain or Willette. (Small, Maynard company.)

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Dramatic First Reader.

Cyr's "Dramatic First Reader" is a decided departure from the usual reading book. It has been prepared to satisfy the demand for more scope for action and expression in the early reading lessons. The stories are written in dialogue form and can be played or acted if the teacher so desires. [Ginn & Co., Boston.]

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By

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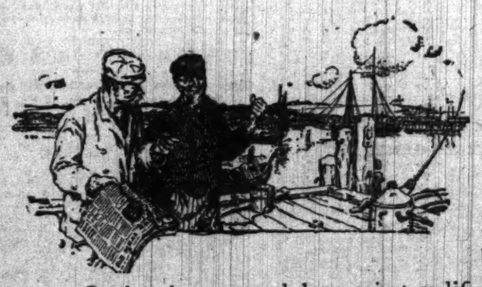

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IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

The women of the various north shore towns are planning a country fair to take place on the afternoon and evening of June 9 and 10 for the benefit of Gads Hill settlement. It is said that the affair will eclipse all previous entertainments of like order, as the management of Ravinia park has offered the park for the ocasion, and besides the many attractions the park affords there will also be an athletic contest, a dramatic entertainment, and many booths for salable articles. In connection with the fair the women of the Winnetka committee are planning a ball, admission to which will be by invitation or through the patronesses, the names of the latter to be announced later.

The Onwentsia Hunt club will have its first run of the spring season this afternoon, the start to be made from the clubhouse at 3 o'clock. Mr. Vernon Booth, as master of the hounds, will lead the chase, and among those expected to follow are Mrs. E. S. Adams, Mrs. Arthur T. Aldis, Mrs. Arthur Bissell, Mrs. W. W. Tracy, Miss Mary Lord, Miss Helen Lord, Miss Florence Grey, Mr. Francis O. Farwell, Mr. John T. Pirie Jr., Mr. C. H. Hill, Mr. Edward L. Masler, and Mr. James Thorne.

Mrs. William H. West, 4348 Grand boulevard, gave a musical yesterday afternoon in honor of her cousin, Miss Ella Bachman, who recently returned from Italy, where she finished her musical education. About 150 guests were present, and the program was given by Miss Bachman, who possesses a fine mezzo soprano voice; Mrs. David Swing Ricker, pianist; Miss Clara Witte, pianist; and Masters Robert and James Oberndorf.

Mrs. George Beuzeville, 9 Burton place, will give a dinner Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Eva Housworth, whose wedding to Mr. Harry Edward Hanson will take place on May 25.

Mrs. Thomas White, president of the Chicago Culture club, gave a luncheon yesterday at the Union League club for the incoming and outgoing board of managers of the club. There were twenty-two guests present.

The annual May party of the Ashland club, which ends the entertainment season of the club, was held last evening in the club ballroom, which was decorated with hyacinths and shrubbery, with a rose arbor on the stage.

A charity euchre will be given this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. M. Hayes, 1601 West Adams street, for the benefit of St. Anne's Day nursery.

The Zeta Beta Psi sorority will give its annual luncheon at the Woman's Athletic club today at 1 o'clock. It will celebrate the sorority's tenth anniversary.

The marriage of Mrs. Pauline Lathrop of Chicago to Mr. Charles F. Adams of Erie, Pa., will take place today at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Baker have returned from an extended trip east and are now at the Hyde Park hotel.

Mrs. N. K. Goodrich, 426 East Superior street, has returned from Pass Christian, Miss., where she spent two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Pardridge, 4649 Woodlawn avenue, have returned from a four months' trip through California.

The wedding of Miss Mabel Higgins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Higgins, to Mr. Charles N. Fowler Jr. will take place on Sept. 20. Mrs. Higgins and her daughter, Mrs. Burton, arrived yesterday morning from California and are staying at the Virginia hotel. Miss Higgins has been back about three weeks. She will go east with her sister, Mrs. Burton, some time next week, and the wedding will take place at the home of the latter on Long Island.

Miss Bernice Dunham will give a luncheon and theater party today for Miss Alice West.

MEN OF MANY CREEDS TO MEET

Tenth Session of the Congress of Religion Will Convene Here on May 28.

Representatives of all churches and creeds will attend the tenth general meeting of the congress of religion which will convene at the Abrahamam Lincoln Center, Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue, Sunday morning, May 28, at which time the new settlement will be dedicated.

Invitations sent out by Jenkin Lloyd Jones, secretary of the association, have brought many responses and it is believed the meeting will be more largely attended than any previous one in the history of the congress.

Among the subjects to be discussed will be "National and International Morality" and "The Coming Church; Its Relation to Education, Civic Government, and Social Ethics." The object of the meeting is to help the general movement towards "unification of religious activities."

The congress will continue until June 2, holding three sessions daily. The Rev. W. C. Gannett of Rochester will preach the dedication sermon Sunday morning. "The Coming Church and Commercial Criminals" is the subject of an address to be delivered by the Rev. Daniel Evans of Cambridge, Mass.

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BRITT A WINNER IN FINAL ROUND.

Knocks Out Jabez White Just Before Close of Sched-uled Fight.

BRITON IS OUTPOINTED.

Californian Sure of Decision Had the Contest Lasted; Story by Rounds.

Woodward's Pavilion, San Francisco, Cal., May 5.—James E. Britt of California became champion lightweight of the world tonight, when he knocked out Jabez White of England at the close of a magnificent twenty round battle.

With just twenty seconds to go Britt hooked the Englishman with a left on the jaw, and the foreigner went to the mat, where he lay flat on his back for eight seconds. He staggered to his feet, but was powerless to defend himself, and Britt swung right and left on his jaw. The referee, to save the plucky Englishman from needless punishment, stopped the contest, although White was still on his feet, leaning up against the ropes in a helpless condition.

White was carried to his corner and in a few minutes revived sufficiently to make a little speech, in which he said:

"I fought the best I knew how. I received fair play, but Britt is evidently the better man."

Makes Good Early Showing.

For the first twelve rounds White's wonderful cleverness in blocking and ducking made the contest even, but in the thirteenth Britt started aggressive tactics that gradually wore down the visitor from across the water. In the closing rounds White made a weak defense. In the last round he did his best to offset Britt's terrific attack, but the Californian was determined to score a knock-out and the Englishman received an awful beating in this session.

Appearance of Men.

At 9:35 p. m. every seat in the pavilion was taken. White was introduced as the lightweight champion of England. His reception was flattering. Britt was cheered as he was introduced as the "lightweight champion of the world." Then the crowd called for Nelson, who appeared and said he would meet the winner for a side bet of $10,000. The crowd cheered Nelson for fully three minutes. Britt and White both announced their willingness to accept the offer in the event of being returned a winner.

After Charley Mitchell had been presented Britt and White discarded their sweaters. As Britt sat in his corner "Spider" Kelly tightly wound tape around both of the Californian's hands. In White's corner the same course was adopted. Britt and White smiled continually and each looked confident. They appeared trained to the minute.

The contest was at straight Marquis of Queensberry rules, the men to protect themselves in the breakaways.

When White stripped the British colors were displayed entwining his black trunks. Britt wore white trunks, with the American colors. Much delay ensued by the careful examination of Britt's bandages by Charley Mitchell.

Battle by Rounds.

FIRST ROUND—Both men sparred and then Britt led with the left three times for the body, all of which were cleverly blocked. Britt put his right lightly to the body and then got a right lightly to the jaw, and they clinched. Both then blocked cleverly and White smothered two lefts for the body. Britt again missed his left for the body, blocked a left counter, and as White came in Britt left hooked him on the body. Britt swung left and right for the body, but the blows failed to land. As they got to the center of the ring White whipped his left to the head and followed it with a right swing to the same place. A clinch followed. Britt lightly tapped the latter's body on the face as the bell clanged. White's cleverness elicited cheering. No damage was done in this round.

SECOND ROUND—White smiled as he came up and immediately shot his left to Britt's head, but failed to connect with two left hooks and White cleverly blocked a left for the body. Britt lunged his left out, but White countered with a straight right to the face. Britt then mixed it, getting two right smashes to the body and a rousing right to the face. He then shot his right hard to White's stomach, and as White came in shot his left straight to the face. White missed left and right for the head. Britt hooked his left hard to White's face. White countered with a left to the jaw and drove in a hard left straight to the body. Britt set a warm pace and was in and out of White's guard like a jumping jack. The bell clanged with the honors in Britt's favor.

THIRD ROUND—White missed a right with his left for the stomach, but was blocked. White's attempts at countering were also easily disposed of. Britt hooked his left for the stomach, but White again blocked it. They worked to the middle of the ring and in a mix Britt shot his right hard to the head and then hooked a left to the body. White broke ground, but immediately shot his left to the face, for which he was rewarded by a straight right to the body. White jabbed Jimmy twice with left to the stomach and then missed widely. White then drove a straight right to Britt's jaw and a moment later planted two straight lefts to the face and a right to the body. Britt went in like a demon and sent White's guard down like so much chaff, landing on face and body. The bell rang at this stage, checking Britt's rally.

Crowd Cheers Both Men.

FOURTH ROUND—Britt sent two lefts hard to the jaw and received in return a straight left to the face and a left hook on the body. Britt missed a left hook for the stomach and White cleverly blocked a left and right swings for the jaw. White mixed prettily, and after Britt had missed two left and right swings he sent White against the ropes with a straight left to the face. Nothing daunted, White evened up the score by planting right and left to Britt's face. They then mixed in furiously, Britt sending a hard short arm right to the body. Britt then drove in a vicious left high on White's body and some showy boxing ensued, ending in a clinch. The round ended with the crowd cheering both men.

FIFTH ROUND—The men came together quickly, Britt sending in a punishing left to the body. Britt then rushed, a straight left to the face stopping him. White cleverly took care of Britt's famous left hook. As they mixed it, Britt sending in right and left swings to the head. After some sparring White just missed a fearful right swing for the jaw and Britt worked his left hard to the chin, but received the same dose from the shifty Englishman. They clinched and in the mix Britt swung right and left hard to the jaw, forcing White to clinch. They continued to mix it, but failed to make connections. White got his right to the jaw and the bell closed the round, Britt going to his corner with the lion's share of the honors.

SIXTH ROUND—They at once rushed to close quarters, White missing right and left swings for the jaw. A left swing by Britt also went wild and White shot his left hard to the face. Britt missed a left swing for the jaw and then planted a hard right on the ear. Britt rushed, but was blocked. Britt finally uppercut to the jaw and they clinched. Britt jabbed lightly on the face with his left and White neatly blocked several vicious right and left swings. White then sent Britt's head back with right, choppy swings and a moment later worked in another right. Britt in the meantime was fighting wildly. White electrified the crowd with his brilliant blocking and scientific work, at which he was Britt's equal. It was White's round and he was tremendously cheered during the minute's respite.

Briton Is Clever.

SEVENTH ROUND—Britt rushed in, but missed several left and right swings to the jaw. Then followed an ineffectual mix, both missing vicious swings. White again displayed wonderful facility in eluding Britt's powerful blows, and the crowd continued to cheer the men. They again mixed it in the center, and Britt's attempts for the head and stomach were easily taken care of by the clever Briton. Britt kept pegging away, and in a mix swung terrifically with right and right to the jaw, and followed it by a left hook to the head. White swung his right to the head, and they clinched. Britt forced White against the ropes, and landed left and right swings on the head. The bell rang, and the men continued fighting for several seconds. The round was slightly in favor of Britt.

EIGHTH ROUND—They each missed right and left swings, and, mixing it, Britt's left found White's stomach and a right and left hook reached the Englishman's jaw. Britt waded in, fighting like a tiger, but White avoided most of his desperate leads. Britt missed a right for the body, and tried to force White to the ropes with a succession of rights and lefts, but the Briton again was too clever. They went to a mix, exchanging vicious right and left swings to the body. Britt was wild with two left swings, and a right for the body was blocked. White drove a straight right to Britt's jaw, and the bell rang. Britt did the aggressive work in this round, but the Englishman was so clever few of Britt's blows found lodgment.

NINTH ROUND—They went immediately to a clinch, and an ineffectual mix ensued. White sent Britt's head back with right swings, and, mixing it, he duplicated the blow. Britt hooked with left and right, but the Englishman smothered Jimmy's efforts. Up to this stage the fight was about even, if anything Britt having a slight lead.

Jabez Brings Blood.

TENTH ROUND—Britt missed a left swing for the head and left and right for White's face were also blocked. White jabbed a straight left to the face, for which Jimmy countered with a left hook to the face. They swung themselves into a clinch, and Britt sent in a raking right to the jaw and left swing to the head. White got back at him, however, with a straight jab to the face. Britt's blows seemed to excel in power. Both missed several leads with straight lefts for the face, and they fought to a clinch. White then sent his left to the face, bringing the blood from a gash over Jimmy's eye. Britt then sent in a tremendous slash to the Britisher's jaw, which forced him to cover quickly, and the bell rang. There was a cut over Britt's eye, from which the blood trickled in a tiny stream.

ELEVENTH ROUND—They rushed into a clinch and indulged in some infighting, neither landing. Britt was wild with his left and a moment later hooked twice to White's jaw with his left. There was a momentary lull in the fighting and then Britt landed his left on the jaw and a left hook lightly to the body. Britt continued as the aggressor, but White never broke ground. A clever exhibition of ducking and blocking vicious swings was again in evidence and the crowd was much pleased. Britt swung his left thrice for the jaw, but was blocked, and White's efforts at a counter were also blocked. White and Britt bleeding slightly from the mouth when he took his seat and Britt's eye looked bad indeed. Britt's blows on the body were the only ones that seemed to puzzle White.

TWELFTH ROUND—Britt at once shot his left to the stomach. They clinched and White sent Britt to the floor with a straight right to the face. Britt was off his balance, however, as the blow landed. Britt was up quickly and fought as if nothing had happened. He realized soon he was in a fight for White clouted him viciously on the jaw with a right hook and Britt fought back hard. In a mix both exchanged rights to the face. Britt missed two vicious lefts for the jaw as the bell rang. White had the advantage in this round and the crowd yelled "White." "White," as the men went to their seats.

Good Round for Britt.

THIRTEENTH ROUND—They each missed lefts for the face and Britt suddenly shot two lefts to the face, and a moment later again hooked his left to White's jaw. Then followed a mix and Britt sent White's head back with two lefts to the face, and followed with a left hook to the body. Britt then got in another left to the body and a clinch ensued. Britt swung a vicious left to the head and jabbed White with a left to the face. Then Britt sent a left hook to White's stomach and followed with right and left swings to the jaw. A right shift caught White on the face and then a left hook to the body found a berth as the bell rang. Britt's showing in this round was the best of the contest. His lefted numerous lefts to the stomach and jaw, but they lacked the necessary force.

FOURTEENTH ROUND—White cleverly blocked Britt's attempts with left and right for the head. The pace was quickened, but the blows were easily blocked. Both fought at close quarters, with White on the defensive. Britt suddenly uncorked a vicious right on the body, and in some infighting failed to connect with left and right for the jaw. Britt was careful, realizing that apparently the decision was his. The referee had to separate the men from a clinch, and then Britt again put a right to the body and brought his right and left with fearful force to White's jaw, sending White to the floor proper. When the Britisher rose from Britt went at him like a demon and sent him clear across the ring with right and left smashes to the face. The round was nearly over at this stage, but the police jumped into the ring and stopped the unseemly contest, and Britt was declared the winner amid tremendous excitement.

Morrison Knocks Out Parker.

St. Joseph, Mich., May 5.—[Special.]—At the formal opening of Silver Beach pavilion by the Twin City Athletic club, under the management of Champion Tommy Ryan tonight, Johnny Morrison knocked out Walter (" Kid ") Parker of Chicago in the second round with a right hook to the jaw. Morrison had the better of it from the start. Nearly 2,000 people witnessed the contest. May 26 Hugo Kelly will meet Carl Anderson of Hammond.

Willie Goes East Today.

John Willie, accompanied by his manager, Jack Curley, leaves today for Philadelphia, where on Monday night he is to meet Marvin Hart in a six round bout. Willie finished his training yesterday at McConnell's gymnasium and rounded up in excellent condition.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.	NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Washington	11	7	.611	New York	13	3	.812
Cleveland	9	6	.600	Pittsburg	10	6	.625
CHICAGO	8	8	.500	CHICAGO	10	9	.526
New York	8	8	.500	Cincinnati	8	8	.500
Philadelphia	8	8	.500	Philadelphia	7	7	.500
Detroit	8	8	.500	Brooklyn	8	11	.421
St. Louis	7	10	.412	St. Louis	5	11	.313
Boston	7	11	.389	Boston	6	12	.294

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 1.
Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 4; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 11; Detroit, 7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 6.
Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 4.
Pittsburg, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
New York, 5; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

St. Paul, 10; Milwaukee, 5.
Toledo, 8; Columbus, 3.
Louisville, 10; Indianapolis, 1.
Kansas City, 8; Minneapolis, 5.

THREE EYES LEAGUE.

Bloomington, 5; Cedar Rapids, 1.
Dubuque, 3; Decatur, 1.
Springfield, 4; Rock Island, 4 [ten innings].
Davenport, 6; Peoria, 5.

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Fort Wayne, 6; Terre Haute, 1.
Dayton, 5; Grand Rapids, 1 [thirteen innings].
Wheeling, 10; South Bend, 8.
Evansville, 9; Springfield, 0 [forfeited].

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Des Moines, 9; Omaha, 0 [thirteen innings].

Games Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Washington.
New York at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at Chicago.
Boston at New York.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.

ZEPHYRS WIN BY HEAVY BATTING.

Selee's Men Knock Pitcher McGinley, a Cardinal Youngster, Out of the Box.

COUNT AT END IS 10 TO 6.

Lundgren Has an Off Day, and the Ninth Inning Proves to Be Dangerous.

Fortunately for Chicago, Manager Burke of the reorganized cardinals took it into his head to try out McGinley, a New England league pitcher, against Selee's men yesterday. But for that the Zephyrs might have been the recipients of a trimming instead of winning by a margin of 10 to 6 in the second game of the series.

Lundgren had one of his occasional off days, and, while he was not hit overly much, things broke wrong for him, enabling the cardinals to do considerable damage. In fact, even with ten runs in their pockets some of the fans got nervous in the ninth inning, when Carl lost control and the visitors got two runs and the bases full with only one out. One long wallop or a couple more short ones would have tied up or won the game right there.

The Zephyrs found the youngster from Massachusetts pretty easy picking. They accumulated three runs at the takeoff, but as Brain contributed a couple of errors Manager Burke was not certain it was McGinley's fault. Not until Tinker smashed out his home run drive to the clubhouse in the third inning did Manager Burke become convinced that the alleged find was strawberry shortcake à la mode for Selee's band. Then he threw the switch, sidetracking McGinley and running the sou'paw, Kellum, on to the main track. But the Zephyrs had their heads up and banged Kellum harder than his predecessor, although they did not score so many runs, because his support was better.

Fatten Batting Averages.

Every one fattened his batting average at the expense of the cardinals except Hofman and McCarthy, the latter retiring at the end of the first inning because something got in his eye and stuck there. But Tinker's stick work was the feature, his single, double, and four sacker beating Barry's three singles.

The cardinals thought things were coming easy when they scored two in the first. Clarke led off with a promenade and Shannon sacrificed. Smoot hit to center, but Clarke was stopped at third. He came home in a minute when O'Neill threw high to catch Barry, but cannot do so until the embargo is raised, of course. Wicker was not exposed to the disease so far as known, and no damage to the team, other than the loss of his services, is anticipated.

Smoot stealing second. Brain fanned, but Beckley whipped a safety to center, which drove Smoot home. Lake himself was caught and run to death on the throw in.

The Zephyrs wiped that pair out in a trice. Casey fouled, but Brain messed Schulte's grounder, Barry singled, and McCarthy was passed, filling the sacks. Tinker's long fly scored Schulte. Tinker poked a double over Beckley's head, scoring Barry, and when Brain threw Hofman's grounder wide of first McCarthy scored too. Tinker was nipped at the plate trying to come in when Hofman started to steal.

McGinley got through the second all right, but the third was his Waterloo, likewise his Mukden. Brain set himself for Barry's hot one, then let it through him. Makney singled to right and Dunleavy put off Barry by a splendid throw to first. Slagle walked, and then Tinker smote the ball on a line over short, past Smoot to the bleacher fence in left center, completing the circuit under a pull before the ball was retrieved. Hofman and O'Neill filed out, but McGinley did the disappearing stunt.

Cardinals Count in Fifth.

A base on balls and a long double gave St. Louis one run in the fifth and a couple of hits and a long fly in the sixth brought them up to within two runs of the locals. But in the sixth and seventh Selee's men solved Kellum for four more runs, making their total ten.

The margin proved none too long for comfort's sake at the finish. After Beckley had been disposed of in the ninth Lundgren got something in his eye, too, or else thought the plate had been moved, for he passed Dunleavy and Burke. Zearfoss scratched a single, which Tinker partially blocked, and the bases were full. Kellum did his share toward closing the gap with a single to left, which scored Dunleavy. Clarke was passed, forcing in another run. Right here a home run would have tied the game in a knot. But Shannon's best was a hit to Lundgren, forcing Zearfoss at the pan. Then Hofman cut off Smoot's roller, but nearly tossed it over Tinker's head, Joe just managing to pull it down in time to force Shannon at second and end the thing. Score:

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	BH	TB	BB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Clarke, 2b	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	0
Shannon, lf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Smoot, cf	5	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Brain, ss	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	2
Beckley, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	1	0
Dunleavy, rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Burke, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Grady, c	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Zearfoss, c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
McGinley, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kellum, p	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	33	6	8	9	3	1	1	24	12	4

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	BB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Casey, 3b	5	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
Schulte, rf	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Barry, 1b	5	1	3	3	0	0	1	10	0	0
McCarthy, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Maloney, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Slagle, lf	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Tinker, ss	4	1	3	7	0	0	0	1	5	0
Hofman, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	0
O'Neill, c	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	0	0
Lundgren, p	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	0
Totals	36	10	14	18	3	0	4	27	15	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2—6
Chicago	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	*—10

Two base hits—Clarke, Tinker. Home run—Tinker. Struck out—By Lundgren, Brain [2], Dunleavy [2], Kellum [2]. Bases on balls—Off Kellum [2], Lundgren [3]. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 8. Hit by pitcher—O'Neill. Passed ball—Grady. Time—1:50. Umpire —Kieln. Attendance—2,600.

Notes of the Zephyrs' Game.

St. Louis here again today and tomorrow.

Sunday's game will be the last on the west side until May 27. Monday night the Zephyrs will leave for the first eastern trip.

Grady had a hard time catching either McGinley or Kellum, and after the sixth inning Manager Burke substituted Zearfoss as Jack Warner is temporarily ineligible on account of his attack on Clymer of Pittsburg in a game last week.

Selee's men are highly pleased with the new clubhouse recently fixed for them. Only the finishing touches remain to be put on the fixtures, and everything has been ready for use since the club's return home this time. Six new baths, plenty of up to date lockers, and ample dressing room make the house one of the best, if not the best, for its purpose in the league.

WICKER IS IN QUARANTINE

CHICAGO PITCHER MUST REMAIN AT HOME SEVERAL DAYS.

Twirler, Who Is Recovering from a Cold, Notified Manager Selee That Smallpox Has Been Discovered in House in Which He Has Been Living and That He Cannot Leave for Almost Two Weeks—Will Be Unable to Accompany Team East.

Pitcher "Bob" Wicker of the Chicago Nationals is in quarantine, likewise a dilemma. He sent word yesterday to Manager Selee that a case of smallpox had been discovered in the building where he lives and the board of health officers had forbidden him to leave the building for twelve days. Wicker was recovering slowly from a severe cold, contracted on the spring trip, and hoped to be able to make the eastern trip with the team, but cannot do so until the embargo is raised, of course. Wicker was not exposed to the disease so far as known, and no damage to the team, other than the loss of his services, is anticipated.

PITTSBURG DEFEATS THE REDS.

Pirates Win from Cincinnati by Score of Four to Two—Manager Kelley Protests the Game.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 5.—Leever was invincible up to the ninth inning, only two of the visitors reaching first, then a single and a triple and an error gave them two runs. Pittsburg hit Harper freely in the fourth and won the game. Manager Kelley protested the game on the ground that the pitchers' box is not graded according to rule

Pittsburg.	R	H	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	H	P	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	3	1	0	Ewington, 2b	0	0	0	2	1
Beaumont, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Seymour, cf	1	3	2	0	1
Clymer, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Sebring, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	1	3	3	0	Odwell, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Chancy, 1b	1	2	13	1	0	Dolan, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	3	3	1	Corcoran, ss	0	1	3	3	0
Wilhelm, 2b	1	2	1	0	0	Schlei, c	0	0	6	1	1
Feitz, c	0	1	2	0	0	Harper, p	0	0	0	0	0
Leever, p	0	0	1	6	0						
Totals	4	8	27	13	1	Totals	2	4	24	10	3

Pittsburg	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	*—	4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	2

Two base hits—Clancy, 2; Seymour. Three base hit—Sebring. Stolen bases—Clarke, Beaumont, Wilhelm, Seymour. First base on balls—Off Harper, 1. Struck out—By Harper, 4. Time—1:30. Umpires—Bausewine and Emslie. Attendance—3,000.

New York, 5; Boston, 1.

New York, May 5.—New York beat Boston today by a score of 5 to 1. McGinnity held the visitors safely, and a muff by Strang was the only loophole through which Boston was saved from a shutout. Score:

Boston.	R	H	P	A	E	New York.	R	H	P	A	E
Casnell, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Dougherty, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	2	12	1	0	Strang, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Abbitchie, ss	0	0	1	5	0	McGann, 1b	1	1	15	1	0
Bowerman, c	0	0	6	0	0	Devlin, c	0	2	4	0	0
Barclay, lf	0	2	2	0	0	Merkle, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Sharp, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	3	1
Ferris, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Devlin, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Needham, c	0	1	7	0	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	0	1	5	0
Fraser, p	0	0	1	4	0	McGinty, p	1	1	1	5	0
Totals	1	5	34	13	0	Totals	5	10	27	20	1

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
New York	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	*—	5

Bases on balls—Off Fraser, 2. Struck out—By Fraser, 2. Three base hit—Donlin. Two base hits—Strang, McGann. Stolen bases—Donlin, Gerten, Dahlen, Devlin. Double plays—Dahlen-Gilbert-McGann. Wild pitch—Fraser. Umpire—O'Day. Time—1:20. Attendance—4,000.

Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 5.—By bunching hits in the seventh and eighth innings today Brooklyn defeated the locals with ease. Score:

Brooklyn.	R	H	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	H	P	A	E
Shiveral, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Thomas, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Glenalvin, 2b	1	2	1	3	0
Mitchell, 3b	0	1	2	4	1	Courtney, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Owen, 2b	0	0	0	4	1	Magee, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Lewis, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Titus, c	0	0	5	0	0
Dobbs, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Brasel'd, 1b	0	2	12	1	0
Babb, 1b	2	2	11	1	0	Doolin, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Ritter, c	2	1	5	0	0	Dolan, c	0	0	4	0	0
Jones, p	0	2	0	2	1	Corridon, p	0	0	0	2	0
						Suthoff, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	12	27	18	2	Totals	4	9	27	15	2

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0—	7
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—	4

Two base hits—Shecard, Titus. Three base hit—Brasdell. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, Magee. Stolen bases—Courtney, Doolin, Brasdell, Babb, Ritter. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 6; off Corridon, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Jones, 3; Suthoff, 1. Struck out—By Jones, 6; by Corridon, 2; by Suthoff, 1. Hits—Off Corridon, 12 in 8 innings. Wild pitch—Corridon. Time—2:05. Umpire — Johnstone. Attendance—1,956.

MANY GOLF GAMES SCHEDULED.

Final Matches in Ridge Tournament to Be Played—Eight Other Clubs to Hold Contests.

Final matches in the Ridge tournament at the Calumet Country club are scheduled for this afternoon. President Hall and W. R. Owings meeting to decide honors in the first flight. C. H. Gillett and J. P. Dugger will meet in the second flight, and P. A. Smith and E. A. Eulass in the third flight. Opening events are scheduled at Glen View, Ellerslie, Hinsdale, and Westward Ho. Following is the program:

Calumet—Finals of Ridge tournament.
Glen View—Members' class competition, 18 holes, eight to qualify in each class.
Homewood—Handicap stroke competition.
Exmoor—First round selected score contest.
Midlothian—Members' matches.
Ellerslie—Blind bogey handicap. Dinner and dance at night.
Edgewater—Qualifying round spring tournament, three flights of eight to qualify.
Hinsdale—Opening match. President against vice president.
Westward Ho—Opening tournament, 18 holes, medal play.

TRAVIS AND ROBBINS IN FINALS.

New York, May 5.—[Special.]—Travis was the winning and Travers the losing champion in the morning round of the Garden City Golf club tournament and in the afternoon Chick, who had beaten Travers, was against Travis.

As Chick put out Travis when they met last week at Lakewood the meeting was quite an event. Travis was on the links, for which he holds the record of 74, regarded as almost unbeatable. Travis won from P. R. Jennings in the morning by 4 and 3 and Chick beat Travers by the same odds. The former had expected an easy match, however, while Chick, who had expected a hard one, had it to a turn in the afternoon. Travis won by 6 up and 5 to play.

The British champion played in fine form, winning six out of the first seven holes. The Harvard man got the second with a lucky two, but was practically beaten at the turn, where he was 5 down. Travis won at the twelfth hole, and playing the bye holes made a 79. The card:

Travis—Out	4	3	4	6	4	5	6	4	4—	40
Chick—Out	5	3	5	7	5	7	4	4	4—	44
Travis—In	4	5	3	6	4	5	5	3	3—	39
Chick—In	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—	39

BIG MEET AT NORTHWESTERN.

Interscholastic Event Promises to Be Largest Ever Held by Purple Authorities.

The Northwestern interscholastic track and field meet, which will be held on Sheppard field at Evanston this afternoon, promises to be the biggest event of its kind the purple authorities have held. Practically all of the city high school athletes will contest in the events, while many schools from surrounding towns also will be represented. Milwaukee, East Division High, Hammond, West Aurora, Grange, and Thornton Township High schools, and Northwestern academy are among those entered.

The list of entries now numbers almost 200. The disputes over Schommer, the Y. M. C. A. athlete, and the high entrance fee have been adjusted. The contestants have an additional incentive in the fact that the results of this meet probably will settle the question of the city schools' representation in the state meet at Champaign on May 13.

Lewis Institute, with its entry list of tried athletes, seems to have the call for the first place, while the second and third places should be hotly contested for by Milwaukee, Hyde Park, Lake View, Englewood, and Wendell Phillips. Harvey Blair of Hammond is the logical winner of the hundred, according to his showing in the event last year, when he ran a close second to Hogenson, then running under the Lewis colors. In the hammer throw, Milwaukee is said to have a "phenom" in the person of Messmer. Rose of Oak Park is by far the best man entered in the distance events, and Delves of Lewis, Way of Hutchinson of Hyde Park, and McNally of Joliet look the most promising in the 220 yard dash. In the hurdles Way of Hyde Park has a good chance. Richards of Calumet probably will win the high jump, unless some of the out of town men spring a surprise. The relay race will be a three man affair.

Miscellaneous Games.

Trinity, 10; Rutgers, 6.
Phillips Exeter, 4; Andover, 4.
Washington, 1; Nebraska, 0.
Haskell Indians, 8; Colorado, 3.
Nebraska Indians, 9; Birmingham, 1.
Indiana, 9; Central University of Kentucky, 4.

Southern League Scores.

At Shreveport—Shreveport 11; Little Rock, 7.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 6; Memphis, 1.
At Nashville—Nashville, 8; Atlanta, 1.
At Montgomery—Birmingham, 9; Montgomery, 7.

MAROONS TO MEET ILLINOIS.

College Teams Will Come Together in Dual Track Meet at Marshall Field This Afternoon.

The University of Illinois track team will contest with the University of Chicago at Marshall field this afternoon in the first of the outdoor dual meets of the season. Reports from Champaign seem to indicate the athletes are making an even better showing outside than they did in the indoor work, and this fact, added to the fear that the maroon runners and weights men are not in as good condition as they might be, has given rise to much uncertainty among the maroon supporters.

The Chicago team will be strengthened by former Capt. Blair, who did not compete indoors. Since he remarkably strong showing in the relay race at Philadelphia it is thought he will run a close competitor to Hogensen in the dashes.

The distance runs, the pole vault, and the hurdles are expected to be among the most closely contested events on the program. In the mile and two mile runs Lightbody and Lyon of the maroons will be opposed by Richardson and Gilkerson. Wilkins and Norris of Chicago and Illinois, respectively, are expected to furnish a battle royal such as they had at the Bartlett gymnasium meet during the winter. De Puy is expected to give Friend and McAvoy a hard run for second place in the hurdles, although Catlin is generally conceded the winner in both the low and the high events. The other contest Illinois is credited with the superiority in the field events, and Chicago in the track events.

Crane Defeats Oak Park.

One game was played in the high school baseball league yesterday, Crane defeating last year's champions, Oak Park, by a score of 12 to 8 at Douglas park.

FLICK CAUSES DEFEAT OF SOX.

Cracks Out Double at Opportune Time and Cleveland Wins Game, 4 to 1.

SMITH ON FIRING LINE.

Comiskey's Twirler and Joss Supported in Grand Style; Great Catch by Jones.

Cleveland, O., May 5.—[Special.]—To Elmer Flick, the sturdy right fielder of Cleveland, belongs the greater part of the credit for Cleveland's third successive victory over the White Stockings. For four innings Cleveland had been blanked by the Sox. In the fifth there were two men on bases when Flick came to bat and smote the horsehide for two sacks, winning the game then and there. The score was 4 to 1.

Outside of the fifth and sixth innings Frank Smith held Lajoie's men safe. But long Addie Joss was doing even better for Cleveland. In only one inning, the eighth, did Chicago get more than one hit.

Both twirlers were supported in grand style, the fielding being spectacular at times. Manager Jones chased over into deep right center to pull down a line drive off Manager Lajoie's bat, while manager "Larry" made a phenomenal one hand stab of a line drive hit by Holmes. The local manager also robbed Donohue of a hit in the ninth inning by scooping up with one hand "Jiggs'" hot grounder back of first base. Georgs Davis and Terry Turner also got into the game with one handed stops, while Joss, Tannehill, and Bradley covered themselves with glory by their fielding.

Sox Score in the Fourth.

Chicago scored its lonely run in the fourth inning. Callahan inaugurated the round with a walk. Davis sacrificed and Donohue's infield out sent Cal to third. McFarland hit a hot one past second. Turner made a great running one hand pickup, but his throw to first was high and McFarland was safe and Callahan scored.

After that Chicago did not have a chance to score until the eighth, when Dundon led off with a single. Smith fanned, but Holmes walked. Jones beat out a bunt, filling the bases, with only one out. Callahan, however, hit into a double play, and Chicago's chance was gone. In the ninth the local fans were given a scare, but it was only a scare. Davis led off with a single and after Donohue had been retired in a sensational manner by Lajoie, McFarland worked Joss for a pass. Tannehill and Dundon, however, were unequal to the occasion.

Flick Turns the Trick.

For four innings it looked as if Cleveland would be shut out, as Lajoie's "swatters" were not connecting successfully with the "spit balls" thrown by Smith. His Waterloo

...HMONT WON ... INSPIRATION.

...'s Horse Finishes In ...t in Feature Race at ... Belmont Park.

...IL RUNS SECOND.

...of 10 to 1 Shot Proves a ...rise; Jockeys Rush for ... the "Path."

..., May 5.—It was a perfect day ... at Belmont park this afternoon ...,000 persons found plenty of com... the overcrowding of the big race ... the opening day. The stake feat... the Larchmont, a dash at seven ...straightaway, for maiden 3 year ...oulk of the speculation was con... ...dney Paget's Jonquil, the 7 to 5 ...nd James R. Keene's Sinister, an ...ter, which ruled second in favor ...Jonquil was knocked back ... ...art, while J. L. McGinnis' Inspira... ...o 1 shot, lost no time in setting ...

...on, which won, gave weight to ... in the race, except Sinister and ...d her splendid performance, came ...re of a surprise to those who had ... her chances. O'Neill quickly ...ard going nearest the outer rail. ... shook off both Jonquil and Sin... ...e last furlong, and galloped home ...s to the good in the fast time of ...onquil had to be ridden out to se... ...d money from the Keene colt by ...e. The others were badly beaten. ...rget's Jacobite, a strong favorite ...in the opening event for maiden ..., was sent to the outer rail by ...e in the first furlong, and, after ...e was a series of jumps and ...drive by three parts of a length ...). Sewell's Lillie B., which was ...m to 15 to 1 and always was a con... ...e time was :53 2-5.

...the second race for platers, at ...s, straightaway, the "path" ...outer rail was the real factor, for ...ivan's Old England, a favorite ... literally backed off the boards, ...e running over it and won, rid... ...a length in 1:12 4-5. Jerry C., ...e, second, after being knocked out ...e in the bumping match soon after ...osed with much courage and had ...s over Neptunus, a 30 to 1 shot, ...at 7 to 1, a length away.

Finish in Fourth Race.

...as a red hot finish in the fourth ...2 year olds, half a mile straight... ...reen F. M. Kelly's Veribest, heav... ...at 16 to 5, the second choice, and ...eene's Horoscope filly, Cassandra, ...ot., McDaniel cut across the whole ...first furlong pole in a bold attempt ...e lead with the Keene filly, but ...apprentice, held his own in a ter... ...with Veribest, which took Cas... ...easure by three parts of a length ...a half length back, Calabash, 20 ...ed third money from Evening, at ...

...dow Brook Hunters' trial steeple... ...bout two miles, followed, and in a ...ish Owens got Mr. Cotton's Game ...ed down to 5 to 1, home first, a ...in from Snuff, at 10 to 1, with ...age up, made all the running until ...me that was reached. The favorite, ... Patagonian, was the first to ...per earned a round of ap... ...on to the bridle, while ...eral yards. The time was ...

...nt Summaries.

...3 ...rlongs—Jacobite, 100 pounds (W. ... 5 won; Lillie B., 109 (Burns), 15 ... Sidney F., 112 (O'Neill), 7 to 1, ... :53 2-5. Sirius, Hammeraway, Kare... ...ce ran.

...e, selling, 6 furlongs straight—Old ...England (Shaw), 13 to 5, won; Jerry ... 11 to 5, second; Neptunus, 109 ... 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:12 4-5. ...Tie Brush, Agronaut, Second ... Carrie Jones ran.

...Larchmont, 7 furlongs straight— ...Jonquil (O'Neill), 7 to 5, won; Sinister, ...3, 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:26 2-5. Drone, ...ascum, Blackball, and Black Prince ...o start.

...e, selling, ¾ mile straight—Veribest, ...Virginia], 16 to 5, won; Cassandra, 98 ... second; Calabash, 97 (B. ... third. Time, :47. Evening, ... Coin, Incorrigible, Roonoy ... Rust, Rapid Transit, Qui... ...cy ran.

...Meadowbrook Hunters' steeple... ...se—Game Cock, 139 pounds ...; Snuff, 145 [Page], 10 to 1, ... 126 [J. O'Brien], 6 to 5, third. ...ed White and Blue, Pious, and ...ell.

...e, selling, 1 mile—Jane Holly, 105 ... 16 to 5, won; Gold Dust, ...; second; Orno, 90 (Miller), ..., 1:43. Delcanta, Salk, and ...

...Entries.

...ap, 6 furlongs, straight, 3 ... one Lindsey, 124 pounds; Rose ... of Kendal, 115; Flyback, 114; ...; sirglight, 111; Workman, 106; ...

...e, 4½ furlongs, straight, 2 year old... ...Paloma, Cinna, Voorhees, Sir Brink... ...Andrea, Comedienne, Olive Hot...

...quet, selling, 5 furlongs—Guld... ...quest, 106 pounds; Gallavant... ...; Superior Boy, 97; Anodyne, ...Alcander, 92; Jessamine, 89. ...egan handicap, 6 furlongs— ...12 pounds; Race King, 110; ...1067, Diamond, 106; Wood ... Coy Maid, Pasadena, 103; ... Rose of Dawn, 99; Confessor, ...n, 92; Amberjack, 88; Sparkling ...

...steeplechase, about 2 miles—Im... ...; Declimo, 156; Jim Newman, ...; Melbourne, Eclipse, Flying ...146; Star and Garter, Mackey ...ne, 139; Sandhurst, 137. ...ile, selling, 3 year olds and up... ...; Carsman, 114; The South... ...dake, 108; Tom Lawson, Cle... ...Mare, 106; Embargo, ...104; Wizard, 103; The Huguenot, ...ette, 99; Oro, 89; Noralight, 85; Fritz ...

...ulon Park Winners.

John Garner, even; Inquisitive Girl, ...n, 16 to 1.

...Good, 2 to 1; Rost Nini, 9 to 5; Long ...

...C. B. Campbell, 15 to 1; Little Mar... ...Gov. Sayres, 15 to 1.

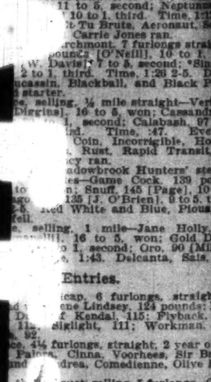
...Chicarra, 6 to 5; Hilarity, 7 to 1; ...

...W. B. Gates, 7 to 1; First Attempt, ...annie, 9 to 2.

...Rudabeh, 10 to 1; Miss McKenna, 3 to ..., 20 to 1.

...r Leaves for Louisville.

...isco, Cal., May 5.—[Special.]—Starter ... left for Louisville tonight to be on ... Kentucky Derby.



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DEATHS.

ANDREWS—Sarah R., aged 81 years, at her home in Hinsdale. Widow of Lorin Andrews, LL. D., president of Kenyon college. Gambier, O. Funeral from Grace church, Hinsdale, Ill., on Sunday afternoon, May 7, at 2:30 p. m.

BEADLE—Eliza M., wife of the late Augustus and mother of Mrs. Frank Blackman of this city, was buried at her home in Cresco, Ia., May 2. Beadle resigned his position as president of Kingston academy, N. Y., in 1857, and settled in Iowa. He was founder of Cresco and several other towns on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railway. He and his wife were among the most prominent and respected residents of the state.

CHRISTENSON—John, father of Ida and Walter, Friday, May 5, 1905, aged 70 years 4 months 10 days. Funeral starts from 64 Wardell, Sunday, May 7, at 2 p. m., to Graceland chapel, for services at 3 p. m., and thence to family lot.

CROSBY—Rosanna, nee O'Connor, May 3, at her residence, 5130 Union-av., beloved wife of Peter Crosby, mother of Rosanna, Richard, Michael, and Peter Crosby. Mrs. P. J. McGrath, and Mrs. F. J. Sherrett, sister of John O'Connor, Mrs. F. Ward, and Mrs. L. Doorley. Funeral Saturday, May 6, from residence at 9 a. m. sharp, thence to Visitation church, Peoria and 55th-sts., where a solemn high mass will be celebrated. Thence by carriages to Calvary.

DAVIS—Mrs. Jane, beloved mother of Lizzie and John, at her residence, 5518 Armour-av., Thursday, May 4. Funeral Monday, May 8, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Ann's church, where high mass will be celebrated, by carriages to Mount Olivet. St. Joseph, Mo., papers please copy.

DEAN—Thomas, husband of the late Mary. Funeral Sunday at 9 a. m., from 2932 Parnell-av., to All Saints' church; carriages to Mount Olivet.

FOSLER—Albert, May 4, son of Susan and the late Simon. Funeral Sunday, 1:30 p. m., 30 Rees-st., to Mount Rose.

GARDNER—Frank N., 889 North Halsted-st. Burial at Charlton, Ia., May 6.

GORMAN—Jerome, son of John and Ellen Gorman. Burial from 225 S. Hermitage-av., Saturday, 10 a. m., to St. Jarlath's church; carriages to Calvary.

HALEY—Michael, aged 73 years, at his home, 419 W. 60th-pl., father of Margaret A., Elizabeth, James, Edward, and Deunie Haley, and Mrs. Jennie A. O'Reilly. Funeral Sunday, May 7, from late residence, at 10:30 a. m., to St. Ann's church; thence by carriages to Northwestern depot. Burial, Waukegan, Ill. Joliet and Waukegan papers please copy.

HORNING—Willmer, husband of Alice. Services 77 N. Washtenaw-av., Friday, at 8 p. m.; to Morrison, Ill., for interment.

HUEBENTHAL—Johanna E. Funeral from 460 West 23d-st., Saturday, at 1 p. m.; by carriages to Waldheim.

JENKENS—William George, suddenly at French Lick Springs, Ind., May 5, 1905, aged 63 years. Funeral notice later.

KELLY—Norah, May 4, wife of Patrick. Funeral today at 9 a. m., 5348 Morgan-st., to Visitation church; carriages to Mount Olivet.

LEE—Joseph L. Lee. Funeral at the chapel in Graceland Saturday afternoon, May 6, at 4 o'clock.

LEONARD—Mary, widow of the late Thomas. Funeral Sunday, from 483 W. Harrison-st.; by carriages to Calvary.

LYNCH—May 5, Ann, widow of the late William. Funeral Sunday at 9 a. m., 153 W. Huron-st., to St. Columbkill's church; carriages to Calvary.

MEHRING—May 4, Frederick, aged 84 years, beloved husband of Hannah E. Mehring. Funeral services at residence, 723 Hinman-av., Evanston, Saturday, 1:30 p. m. Interment private.

MCKEW—John L., son of Sarah C. and the late Horace A. Funeral Saturday at 9 a. m., 1155 Jackson-blvd., to Union depot; to Monmouth, Ill., for interment.

NASH—Mrs. Helen M., aged 68 years, widow of the late Orson A. Nash. May 4, 1905. Funeral Saturday, May 6, 11 a. m., from 1902 N Dearborn-st.

PAETZ—Gottlieb William, May 2, husband of Amelia. Funeral Saturday at 1 p. m., 701 W. North-av., to Waldheim.

PORTER—In Beloit, Wis., May 3, Ellen G. Chapin, wife of William Porter, professor in Beloit college. Funeral Saturday at 3 p. m.

PRUETT—Grace C., May 4, child of Luke and Grace. Funeral Friday, 1 p. m., from 223 Cliff-av.-av.; carriages to Calvary.

QUINN—Stella, wife of Patrick. Funeral Sunday at 9 a. m., 3341 Fisk-st., to Nativity church; carriages to Mount Olivet.

RYAN—May 4, at 4428 Wabash-av., Officer John Ryan of Twentieth precinct police station, beloved husband of Margaret Ryan (nee Ponsonby), father of James and Daniel Ryan, aged 50 years. Native of Parish of Boher, County Limerick, Ireland. Funeral Sunday, 9 a. m., to St. Elisabeth's church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet. Member of Policemen's Benevolent Association.

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, Optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 60; 9 a. m., 61; 10 a. m., 63; 11 a. m., 65; noon, 67; 1 p. m., 69; 3 p. m., 70; 6 p. m., 71. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.45; 8 p. m., 29.46.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the health department:

Alix, James J., 23; 2007 Wabash-av. May 2.
Beaupsee, Zora P., 27; 20 E. 16th-st. May 3.
Brisiane, John P., 10; 155 Artesian-av., April 28.
Bonbisova, Carrie, 3 days; 923 W. 18th-pl., May 4.
Bazmirowski, John, 41; 5160 S. Paulina-st., May 3.
Beebe, William, about 55; 453 S. State-st., May 3.
Boal, Jane, 66; 7049 Union-av., May 3.
Burton, Edward, 1 month; 1930 W. 22d-st., May 4.
Burns, Thomas, 54; 3043 Sangamon-st., May 3.
Cesnik, Marie, 3 days; 1240 Roman-av., May 5.
Carr, Mildred, 9 days; 2303 Sacramento-av., May 4.
Carney, Nellie, 35; 928 S. Crawford-av., May 4.
Crosby, Rosanna, 61; 5139 Union-av., May 3.
Dudley, Alice, about 35; 2916 Dearborn-st., May 2.
Donovan, Catherine, 54; 422 Belden-av., May 4.
Dexter, Estella, 1; 419 W. Huron-st., May 3.
Dietz, Fritz, 9 days; 3013 Keeley-st., May 4.
Dickson, Annie, 1; 140 S. Sangamon-st., May 5.
Dickson, James, 3; 140 S. Sangamon-st., May 5.
Erhart, Mary, 52; 27 Powells-pl., May 4.
Faber, Louis, 70; 1030 S. Irving-av., May 4.
Falls, Elisa, 92; 3550 Indiana-av., May 3.
Guthans, Maria, 76; 52 Evergreen-av., May 3.
Geoley, Malachi, about 50; 810 40th-st., May 4.
Guzy, Rozalia, 14 days; 156 Front-st., May 4.
Goldberg, Harry, 54; 322 Rhodes-av., May 4.
Gogrin, James, 31; 264 Fulton-st., May 4.
Hallihod, John, 52; 522 Wood-st., May 2.
Hatfield, Charles, 68; 3130 Archer-av., May 2.
Jensen, Victor, 19; 839 W. 21st-st., May 4.
Kara, Fred, 2; 4740 Seeley-av., May 4.
Kennedy, Mary, 21; 3610 Halsted-st., May 3.
Karban, Eddie, 3 months; 652 W. 19th-st., May 4.
Leonard, Mary, 84; 483 W. Harrison-st., May 4.
Ladion, Rosa, 1; 417 S. Clark-st., May 4.
Luedetke, Irene, 3 months; 517 93d-st., May 4.
Lanzoxis, Anton, 3 days; 608 Noble-st., May 4.
Mohr, John, 78; 504 N. Paulina-st., May 2.
Monskowsky, John, 2; 167 De Koven-st., May 4.
Moreland, Charles, 37; 2354 Cottage Grove-av., May 5.
Majocha, Zofia, 8 months; 28 Ruble-st., May 4.
McDonough, John, 45; 35 Lytle-st., May 4.
Mercer, Robert, 28; Cook county insane asylum, May 3.
Mozis, John, 46; 2848 Union-av., May 3.
Martichious, Jos., 1; 126 Forquer-st., May 4.
Marshall, Russell, 11 months; 7219 S. Halsted-st., May 4.
Martinez, Josephine, 34; 53 Burlington-st., May 4.
Newman, Hannah, 26; 5429 Emerald-av., May 4.
Olszewska, Leo, 21 days; 47 McReynolds-st., May 4.
Olsen, Eleas, 70; 1436 N. Monticello-av., May 4.
Nelson, Susan, 10; 164 Hudson-av., May 4.
Peabody, Carl A., 1; 515 N. Lincoln-st., May 4.
Paulson, Carl D., 3; 8804 Ave-J, May 4.
Palinski, Constant, 40; 1179 Hamilton-av., May 3.
Prunty, Grace P., 1; 225 Clifton-av., May 4.
Powlzik, Stanislawa, 3 months; 3254 Mospratt-st., May 4.
Ruhenstein, Jacob, 9 months; 334 W. Randolph-st., May 3.
Ranf, Max, 60; 2410 La Salle-st., May 1.
Roake, William P., 10; 237 Park-av., April 30.
Russell, Minta, 30; 92 Orland-st., May 3.
Rape, Gottleb, 62; 153 Frankport-st., May 2.
Ryan, Matthew J., 40; 4253 Wabash-av., May 3.
Smith, Lillian M., 35; 3808 Oakdale-av., May 4.
Sheppard, Clarence, 1; 1310 Wolfram-st., May 5.
Schemanecke, Lizzie, 4 months; 1033 W. 19th-st., May 4.
Sanfranek, James, 98; 642 Loomis-st., May 4.
Sybinska, Elisabeth, 4 months; 4553 Marshfield-av., May 4.
Sewell, Thomas, 77; 349 Root-st., May 3.
Silhan James, 44; 418 Alpert-st., April 28.
Solckup, John, 48; 653 W. 18th-pl., May 4.
Terry, Vivian, 3; 4322 State-st., May 4.
Tupa, Frank, 48; 548 W. 19th-st., April 29.
Woodworth, Jennie, 51; 5331 Madison-av., May 4.
Wold, Herman V., 9 months; 1411 N. Monticello-av., May 4.
Zancha, Roman, 7 months; 46 Cornelia-st., May 3.
Zurakli, Kasimer, 2; 350 Chippewa-st., May 3.
Zombovinow, Elma, 8 months; St. Vincent's asylum, May 3.
Zaccone, Teresa, 19; 2102 Clark-st., May 5.

UNDERTAKERS.

A. B. PERRIGO, UNDERTAKERS, OLDEST Established in Chicago. 3913 Cottage Grove-av. Tel. Douglas 179. 2973 State-st. Tel. Douglas 474. Private ambulances.

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POSTLEWAIT, UNDERTAKER, 322 OGDEN-AV. We don't say much; we just do business; 5 stores.

MONUMENTS.

CHAS. G. BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN'S TEMPLE, reliable makers of monuments and mausoleums.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW CORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED YESterday by the secretary of state at Springfield, as follows:

H. G. Adair Printing company, Chicago; $50,000; printing, publishing, and binding; Wm. O. Merrick, Thos. E. Billings, Henry G. Miller, Jr.

Mercantile Building company, Chicago; $50,000; operate a system of deposit vaults; Edwin L. Johnson, John P. Wilson, Jr., Wm. R. Dickinson.

Kirkwood Electric company, Kirkwood; $12,000; operate electric light, heat, and power plant; J. F. White, C. Taylor, R. H. Houston.

Mount Pleasant Telephone company, Mount Pleasant; $10,000; operate a telephone system; S. O. Stuart, Chas. Dick, Jr.

Boswell & Orr manufacturing company, Chicago; $2,500; manufacture stereopticans and films; D. E. Boswell, C. A. Grover, J. A. McManahan.

Chicago Parks Employes' association, Chicago; social; G. E. Wright, Jas. Hunt, Harry Young.

Young Women's Christian association, Quincy; social and intellectual purposes; Ida C. Sewart, Ellen F. Brown, Susan W. Funk.

Kara, Fred, 2; 4740 Seeley-av. May 4.

Athletic club, Peoria; social and athletic; F. D. Fox, C. C. Dear, Carl C. Greene.

Mining World company, Chicago; number directors increased from five to seven.

Illinois Brick company, Chicago; capital stock decrease from $9,000,000 to $7,000,000.

Chicago County Retail Merchants' association; name changed to Chamber of Conference of Champaign, Ill.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LEFT IN TRAIN LEAVING CHICAGO at 4:15 via Northwestern, in third car from rear, by Dunning, 7:30 p. m., gold box containing coral beads and pendant, the latter with Elk's Keepsake. Finder will kindly send to MR. MORGAN, station agent at Lake Forest. Reward offered.

LOST—PARTY WHO PICKED UP SUIT CASE containing tan voile suit dress, on Wentworth car just beyond 65th-st., return to 250 W. 67th-st., and receive reward.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH, ON OGDEN-av., near 40th; reward. 1536 Ogden-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—$500 REWARD OFFERED FOR return of jewelry stolen from 146 E. 20th-st. April 25; no questions asked. Address T 103, Tribune office.

PERSONAL — PHIBETH: UNDERSTANDING impossible. We better give it up. May hand you letter Saturday or Sunday.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

You can make a small first payment and take the Diamond. Then bring or send a small amount each month. Diamonds win hearts. Save a Diamond. Call or write for our new catalog of Diamonds—1,000 illustrations. All business confidential. Open daily until 6:30 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 10 p. m.

J. M. LYON & CO.,
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.
2d floor Stewart Bldg.,
Which are able to give you
Winners of highest award at St. Louis Exposition.

YOUR TENDER FEET Relieved by wearing Peterson's ANTI-TENDER-FOOT Shoes; try them once and you will wear them always.
M. P. PETERSON & CO., 124 Fifth-av.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently removed by the electric needle; 16 years' experience. MME. STIVER, M. E., 1407 Auditorium Bldg., theater entrance. Phone 4225 Harrison.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS, RATS EXTERminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Call, write, or phone Wabash 1218. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently and painlessly removed by the electric needle; scientific facial treatment. E. BURNHAM, 103 N. State-st.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS EXTERMINATed, guaranteed contracts. Boston Insect Exterminator Co., 6057 Wentworth-av., 218 La Salle-st. Tel. Went. 595.

PERSONAL—HAIR, MOLES, RED NOSE, PIMples, scars, etc., a specialty. Electrolysis by N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 39 State-st., city.

PERSONAL—SHOES FOR THE LAME. DOCtors recommend them. Send for catalogue. 54 Fifth-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL—DR. DUNCAN, HOMEOPATHIC physician and surgeon, has moved to 130 Dearborn-st., corner of Madison. 5d floor.

PERSONAL — WICKS, PRIVATE DETECTIVE, 1800 Wabash-av. Phone 614 South. Estab. 1871.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN BOOKKEEPER, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, AND HIGH CAPACITY, CLEAN RECORD; A1 REFS. ADDRESS X 127, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY KIND OF CLERical position by hustler; 4 years' office experience, 2 years' mechanical exp.; understand normalcy and have selling ability; age 25 years; married. Address X 190, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, 27, FOR half day, mornings preferred; final balance guaranteed, good correspondent; English, French, German; reasonable salary; refs. T 518, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL EDUCATED young man as bookkeeper; experienced in general office work; takes dictation and typewriter; moderate salary. T 140, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper and stenographer; good correspondent; 4 years with present employer; reference and bond; age 21. Address T 541, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR office manager; 11 years' exp. in printing and newspaper business; willing to leave Chicago. Address W 184, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; 6 YRS. exp.; good references. T 521, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENERGETIC BOOKkeeper and office man; $15. W 192, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND correspondent, 10 years' exp.; $18. W 189, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — SHOEMAN; GOOD refs. Address W 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 21 YRS., as city salesman; city refs. W 568, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN WHO FOR PAST 15 years has held position as superintendent and foreman in various departments of construction work of all kinds, desires a situation; references given and required. Address T 526, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS old, who does not use cigarets or liquor, wants position with architect where he can learn; have studied and will take evening course; small salary. Address X 166, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — ELECTRICIAN, MAchinist, in shop or plant on electrical machinery, repairing, rebuilding; references; permanent. CHAS. KARVOELIES, 4036 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN MECHANIC AS asst. or foreman of shop mfg. gasoline motors for automobile or boat use; can install plant; first class references. Address W 128, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER AND MAchinist; sixty feet, and lively; not far from Chicago; age 40; family. MR. GILBERT, 48 Wilcox-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT CHEMIST, experienced in oils, chemicals, perfumes, and analytical work. Address T 537, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GENERAL REPAIR man around factory; understand repairs of machinery, motors, light wiring. W 570, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL tailor and cutter; competent of taking full charge. Address T 138, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS GARdener's helper or coachman; private residence; references. Address T 535, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT WOOD FINisher wants position; best of references. Address H. E. FINDER, 160 Division-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED — GORDON FEEDER; steady, to put on forms and run press. Address W 456, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PRINTER; YOUNG man; Christian; typesetter; seeks permanent occupation. Address T 491, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — DRAFTSMAN, MEchanical, 6 years' experience. Tel. Green 1211.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—JAPANESE, EXP. BUTler and valet, June 1, in private family, city or country; good references. S. KANDA, P. O. Box 595, Station D.

SITUATION WANTED—NONFAILING BUTLER or valet; good character and ability. First class reference. Address W 165, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER IN PRIvate house; reliable and experienced; willing to go to country. Address T 493, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JAPANESE, BUTLER or housework; small family. W 141, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPER. BUTLER AND houseman; first class ref. W 420, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JAP. COOK, HOUSEman, in good family; wages of up. 297 43d-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST CLASS COACHman, English; careful driver, pleasant, and willing; also good gardener; married, no family; best refs. Address W 549, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN CAVALarist, simply as coachman or valet; good style, can handle young horses. A. OHLENDORF, 70 Wisconsin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; BY MArried man; no children. Address C. C. S., R. 207 Revere House.

SITUATION WANTED — COMP. COACHMAN, married, in private or on delivery wagon. Address W 182, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — ENGLISH COACHman; best city references; good habits. Address W 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; TAKE care of lawn and garden; single. Address Box 59, Glencoe, Ill.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED, WELL educated, and competent stenographer and general office man; 24 years of age; willing to demonstrate ability; best city refs. G 511, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 22; 3 years' exp.; Rem.; good education; desire position where work is not all of stenographical nature and offers a good future; ref. W 389, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer and bookkeeper, with knowledge of office methods; salary at start, $20. Address K L 267, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RAPID, ACCURATE, and neat stenographer desires stenographic or reportorial work evenings. W 355, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER-bookpr.; exp.; refs.; salary, $12. W 122, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ADAPTABLE expert male stenographer, writing shorthand with speed and accuracy, able to write over 100 words a minute on the Remington typewriter with touch system, and having the very best references obtainable as to integrity and character, in a law office, law department of a corporation, or as private or business secretary, at a good salary. Address X 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer and bookkeeper, who understands general office work and handling of correspondence; salary, $18 per week. Address K L 260, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and secretary; a literary man; college education. Address T 537, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—MARRIED MAN, FAmiliar with the construction of buildings, competent to keep building in repair, see to renting, and collection of rents, wants a position as superintendent of an apartment bldg.; references and bond given. Address X 119, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FARM SUPT., BY capable man; accustomed to handling men; years of practical experience in modern agriculture, stock breeding, and feeding; reference, present employer. W. W. PARRISH, Doniphan, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED chauffeur; will drive, clean, and repair machine; have machine and repair shop experience; good mechanic; can give bonds; strictly sober. Address av., to wash and keep machine in. W 341, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—MARRIED MAN OF 45, as fruit buyer or work in store or office; 13 years on South Water-st. with present employer and would like a change. Address T 530, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STRONG, INTELLIgent young man with 2 years' experience as solicitor, position of any kind in wholesale house. Address X 164, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE YOUNG man with good business experience; outside preferred. Address W 142, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OUTSIDE WORK, BY quiet young man at fair salary. Address W 140, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — TEN DOLLARS TO person securing position for me in S. Water or Randolph-st. commission house. X 74, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—HUSTLER, 22, WITH brains, legal training, and business experience desires position. Address X 128, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR, WELL acquainted in Chicago; can furnish best of references and bonds. X 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, EMployed evening elevator or office work. Address W 523, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SOBER YOUNG man, age 22, not afraid of work, as houseman; wages $35 or $40 per month. W 569, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—ATTORNEY OF EXPEdience would like outside position. T 461, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WILLING YOUNG man as asst. bartender; A1 ref. L

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

105 TO 173 ASHLAND-BLVD., THE GLENWOOD—Beautiful suite of parlors, also a large south front room, second floor; excellent table; good service; first class location and transportation the best in the city. Phone Ashland 2518.

North Side.

99 ASTOR-ST., NEAR DIVISION-ST. AND LAKE Shore drive—Maison du Nord, first class family hotel; quiet, best neighborhood; 15 min. to business men; excellent table; terms moderate; N. State or Clark-st. cars. Phone Graceland 7171.

849 DEARBORN-AV. — HANDSOMELY FURnished large front room with alcove; also single room; all conveniences; first class dining room.

843 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT—NEAT ROOMS, detached house; fine yard.

205 CASS-ST.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; MODerate prices; walking distance. Tel. 4481 Desplaines.

678 LA SALLE-AV.—FRONT ROOMS WITH board; fine location; opposite L; park; refs.

519 LA SALLE-AV.—ONE ELEGANT DOUBLE and single room; fine board; phone.

852 N. PARK-AV.—ELEGANT HOME, FACING Lincoln park; front rooms; best meals; phone.

Hotels.

HOTEL DEL PRADO—A SELECT FAMILY AND transient hotel (400 rooms) occupying the entire block between Dearborn and Madison-avs., fronting on the Midway-Blvd. We have parlor and bedroom with private bath and board for two people, $35 to $40 per week.

TRANSPORTATION — Illinois Central express trains to 60th-st. station, 1½ blocks away; only 12 minutes to city.

HOTEL CRESCENT—ELM AND ELLIS-AV. A select family hotel. We have parlor and bedrooms with and without private bath, for 2 people; rate from $35 to $50 per month. Cafe and rooms accessible. Transp. 2 blocks to Ill. Central, 1¼ to Cottage Grove. 1 block to elevated; just Build.

HOTEL WARNER ANNEX—NEWLY COMpleted and newly furnished hotel; located; 100 rooms in 2 and 3 room suites, with bath, at very attractive rates; telephone in each suite; finely furnished. Groveland Park and Cottage Grove-avs. Tel. 673 Douglas. Hendricks & Cobb, Props.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH-ST. AND LEXINGTON-av., one block from Lexington-av. L station, surface lines, and 5 minutes' walk from I. C. 63d-st. station; elegant rooms and European plan; rooms single or en suite, with and without private bath. Telephone 956-627 Hyde Park.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV. — American plan, permanent single rooms $7.50 up; with private bath, for two, $16 up; ten minutes from city. I. C. suburban and express. Phone Hyde Park 122.

HARVARD HOTEL, 5714-16 WASHINGTON-AV., choice location; near Jackson Park; 5 cent car to The Loop, Randolph and Dearborn-sts. Phone Hyde Park 1533.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st., Chicago—American plan, $2 per day; special rates by week or month.

HOTEL WYCHMERE (EUROPEAN), INDIANA-ave. and 18th-st.—150 elegant outside rooms; reasonable rates. Tel. 1068 S. Mrs. H. York, Mgr.

ALARAMA HOTEL, 80 BOWEN-AV., CORNER Hille—Rooms overlooking lake; elevator. Phone Oakland 2395.

OAKLAND HOTEL, DREXEL AND OAKWOOD-blvd.—High class family and transient hotel; delightful location.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2134 MICHIGAN-AV.—Fireproof rooms with private bath; modern; rooms $3.50 per week and up.

HOTEL GRANT, 214 E. 53D-ST., NEW FAMILY hotel; 2 blocks from I. C. express trains, 10 min. to city; moderate rates. Phone H. P. 509.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON, 157 OAKWOOD-BLVD. —High class family and transient hotel. Delightful location. Rooms double and single.

Suburban.

OAK PARK—BOARD AND TWO SOUTH rooms; elegantly furnished; for people willing to pay for exceptional advantages; references. Tel. 2024 Oak Park.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—YOUNG COUPLE WISHES TO STAY with small family; no other boarders; state price. Address X 118, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, near Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd., by lady employed downtown. Address W 351, Tribune.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN EMPLOYED, ROOM with or without board; where unmarried folks are fond of theatricals. W 319, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING south of Lake, by respectable young man; not particular; $5. W 519, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM; YOUNG MARRIED COUple; on North Side. T 444, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-BLVD. AND 18TH-ST. NEW SOUTHERN HOTEL. EUROPEAN.

Everything new and up to date.
Electric light, hot and cold water in every room.
Choice outside rooms, $5, $6, $7, and $8 per week.
Rooms with private bath, $10, $12, and $14 per week.
Our popular price cafe for ladies and gentlemen cannot be excelled.
Easy walking distance. Telephone South 262.

TO RENT—3000 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT 30, NICELY furnished parlor with bay window; suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family; private steps; near ill transportation; also other rooms. Telephone Douglas 3187.

TO RENT—NEAR MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHed outside rooms, suitable for suite; steam heat; electric light; $42.50 to $45 a week; gentlemen preferred. Phone Douglas 2781. A. BEALE, 223 E. 26th-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—HAVE A DELIGHTFULLY, CLEAN, new 3 room flat; private office; private basement; phone, electric light, etc. 3731 Indiana-av. BENSON.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SUITE AND single room; steam heat; bath; telephone; elevated. Phone Blue 6026. Call 4227 Calumet. 2d flat.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT PARLOR; MODERN flat; I. C. trains; family two adults; reasonable; references. Tribune office.

TO RENT — 3 ROOMS, COMPLETELY FURnished for housekeeping; good neighborhood; elevator; private bath; steam; $25. 3607 Wabash.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AND alcove, $2.50 per week, in private family; convenient to L and surface lines. 3024 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—OUTSIDE ROOMS, GENTLEMEN or ladies, employed; no housekng.; large closet; reasonable. 4350 Calumet-av., 1st flat.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FUR. FRONT ROOM, for gentleman; private; 4633 Indiana-av., 3st apt.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HOT AND COLD RUNNING water. 12 E. Harrison-st., 1 block south of Auditorium.

TO RENT—4444 YALE-AV., 2D FLOOR, 3 ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping and use of gas range.

TO RENT—WARM, SUNNY FURNISHED 3 and 4 room suites; young couples; light housekeeping; $18-$22 up. 6110 Lake-av.

TO RENT—5813 LAKE-AV., ELEGANTLY NEW furnished room or suite; private bath; low rate; couples; lake view; Ill. Central.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; NICE ROOMS for couple light housekeeping; all conveniences; close to elevated. 4707 Calumet-av., Flat N.

TO RENT—3427 INDIANA-AV., 2 NICELY FURnished outside rooms; closets, running water, private.

TO RENT—3441 RHODES-AV., 2 NICE ROOMS, steam heat, telephone, private family; fine transportation; permanent home.

TO RENT—4519 CALUMET-AV., 3D FL. LARGE, light, airy front room; phone; everything modern; bath; breakfast if desired; reasonable.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite; strictly modern. 4781 Calumet-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., WALKING DISTance, large, elegant room; tile bath; steam heat, hot water; family two. Address W 554, Tribune.

TO RENT—5724 WASHINGTON-AV., DESIRable rooms in modern house; two doors from fine board. Inquire 5714 Washington-av.

TO RENT—3747 INDIANA-AV., FLAT 8, NICEly furnished front room; modern.

TO RENT — 3646 LAKE-AV.—FURNISHED rooms with breakfast; all conveniences.

TO RENT — 3007 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., FLAT H.; housekeeping or sleeping rooms; $2.25-$3.50.

TO RENT—GENTLEMAN, LIGHT, STEAM heated room, near L sta. 5025 Calumet-av., 3d flat.

TO RENT—3947 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE SIZE, beautifully furn. room; phone; moderate price.

TO RENT—4757 CALUMET-AV., 3D FLAT; large, light, modern furnished room; near "L".

TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS; private family; I. C. ½ bl. 3135 Groveland-av.

TO RENT—3134 PRAIRIE-AV., LARGE FRONT alcove room; running water.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT ROOM, SOUTHERN exposure, 4739 Calumet-av., 3d flat.

TO RENT—3483 ELLIS-AV., A ROOM; STEAM heat; private family; investment; ref.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM; NO other roomers. 3802 Indiana-av., Flat D.

TO RENT—1804 MICH.-AV.—TWO BEAUTIFUL front rooms, on 3d floor.

TO RENT—3420 S. PARK-AV., FLAT 3—LARGE front housekeeping room; $20.

TO RENT—"THE ALLEN." 145 OAKWOOD-blvd., 3 and 4 room suites.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, RUNNING water; private. 126 38d-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED FRONT room for two. 2000 Indiana-av., flat 3.

TO RENT—FRONT BEDROOM; BEST TRANSportation; private family. 718 W. 54th-pl.

TO RENT—6126 KIMBARK-AV., LARGE front room; part employed; breakfast if desired; L. C.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH BOARD, SINGLE OR en suite; I. C. 5510 Washington-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—650 WASHINGTON-BLVD., ONE ELegant furnished back room, $15 mo., and one $12 mo.; automobile accommodation, $5.

TO RENT—1143 WASHINGTON-BLVD., PLEASant furnished rooms; gentlemen only; references.

TO RENT—641 WASHINGTON-BLVD., FIRST class room; up to date running water.

North Side.

TO RENT—TRY THE SUITE TO REFINED gentleman. 306 N. State-st., G T living.

TO RENT—LARGE COOL FRONT ROOMS NEAR lake; bath; walking distance. 55 St., Clark-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED room; steam, hot water. 278 Belden-av.

TO RENT—NEATLY FUR. FRONT ROOM; ALL conveniences; $2. 36 Maple-st., Flat C.

TO RENT—142 MICHIGAN-ST., NEAR CLARK—Nicely furnished room; $1.50 per week and up.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor; hot water. 268 Chestnut-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE bath; one small room; reasonable; private family; 1 block south Sheridan express station N. W. L. 1417 Sheffield-av.

TO RENT—FRONT AND CONNECTING ROOMS in fine apartment bldg.; running water, steam, walking distance, private family, gentlemen. Address W 394, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. USE OF parlor, private family, modern. 597 Hamilton-st., 1st flat. Clark-st. car to Arlington-pl. Phone Irving 2783.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, MODERN front room with piano; private family; near Belmont N. W. L express station; choicest location; references required. 1607 Brad.-pl., 2d flat, M'Nabb.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, neat, light, and airy, for gentleman; private, modern home; references. 842 Cleveland-av., near Fullerton-av.

TO RENT—ALCOVE FURNISHED HOUSEkeeping room; hot water; phone. 8 Menominee-st., near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—WALKING DISTANCE, ROOMS, newly furnished, to gentlemen; bath and phone. Dearborn 3252. 110 Dearborn-av., Flat 1.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED rooms; hot and cold water; suitable for 2 or 3; refs. 387 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—721 FULLERTON-AV., FLAT 19—Elegantly furnished bright sunny front room, nr. Lincoln Park; private; phone.

TO RENT — LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURnished front parlor and bedroom, together or separately. 376 La Salle-av., Apt. B.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FRONT ROOMS; ELEvator; all modern improvements. Flat G, 830 La Salle-av.

TO RENT — SHERIDAN EX. STATION; PRIvate house; very desirable room at moderate price; gentleman. Address W 106, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEWLY DECORATED FRONT room; walking distance; private family. 226 N. State-st.

TO RENT—BRIGHT FRONT ROOM, BLOCK and half Wilson-av. station. 1673 Pemberton-av.

TO RENT—1306 LAWRENCE-AV., 3D, LOVELY front room, near Ave.; N. W. L. Wilson-av. express 2 blocks; also 2 room suite.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS; HOT water and bath, gas range; $10. 259 Wells-st., Flat A.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM; PLEASANT home; all conveniences; walking distance. 243 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—DEARBORN-AV. HOTEL; DEARborn and Chicago-av. Rooms from $2 week up; elevator, phone, etc.; walking distance.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SINGLE or double room with hot running water. 251 Dearborn-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; NEW, MODern house; near golf links. Glencoe. Address Box 106, Glencoe.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS—WE'VE THE best paying people and guarantee the most desirable rooms to rent; housekeeping suits; single or en suite; personally inspect each apt. If YOU have a room to RENT or WANT ONE, call on us; save time and money; estab. 1867. Beiah Co. 201 171 La Salle-st., N. Y. Life. Phone Central 4345.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room with bath in private family, for young married woman; near Garfield Park preferred. Address W 485, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TRAVELING MAN pleasant, comfortable room; good location; no other roomers; give full particulars. W 571, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT — BY GENTLEMAN, front room; priv. fam.; W. Side. W 447, Tribune.

BUSINESS CARDS.

STUTTERING, STAMMERING,

and all impediments in speech permanently cured at the CHICAGO INSTITUTE, 31 Grand-av., cor. 3d floor. Call or send for booklet. Consultation and examination free. Hours, 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 2.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.; INC. 1895. 50,000 farmers and others using our product. If you wish to know more write AUSTIN CLEMENT, V. P., 200 Monroe-st., Chicago.

CARPET CLEANING AND LAYING. ADDRESS T 142, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—MILLIONS OF FEET OF 2D HAND lumber; practically new; free of nails; all sizes; also 5,000 doors, windows, sash, closets, bathtubs, radiators, piping, valves, boilers and engines, etc. Main saleroom and yard, 35th and Wentworth-av. Phone South 1356. S. KRUG, 167 Dearborn-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

STATE WHAT YOU HAVE FOR $5,000, $10,000, $25,000 life insurance policies. Premium paid year advance. Address T 531, Tribune office.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SERVICES OF RELIAble lawyer, collector, and notary public? Address W 478, Tribune office.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

WILL BUY A LOOSE OR BOUND VOLUME OF the Chicago Directory, complete from 1862 to 1895 or later; New England Mutual Co.'s reports considered; all replies confidential. Address T 141, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

WANTED—50 GOOD SECOND HAND WHEELS at once for country sales; bring wheels and get our cash offer. Mead Cycle Co., 1243 Wabash-av.

BICYCLE ENAMELING. SEND FOR 1905 price list. F. J. LAMBERSON, 173 S. Clinton-st.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND BILLIARD AND pool tables; we rent tables with privilege of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 265 and 265 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SAVE 50% OF YOUR FUEL BILLS BY BECOMing stockholder in co-operative manufacturing smokeless, clinkerless fuel; fully equaling anthracite coal; at half cost; plant in operation; sample of fuel free; best bank references. Illinois P. Fuel Co., 119 E. Monroe-st.

SALOON FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF ILL health must dispose of my saloon; fixtures for sale; 5 to 10 year lease on building; good business; good location; consideration $1,000. PHILIP HUBER, Pontiac, Ill.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOTEL AT FLASHER, North Dakota, doing a fine business. A splendid 100 room hotel and farm for half price. WM. H. BROWN CO., 131 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

$300 CASH TAKES FINE GROCERY AND FISH market that is worth $1,000; good man can do well; a snap. Middle-West Construction & Realty Co., 502 Security Bldg.

MORE OPPORTUNITIES THAN YOU CAN find yourself in a year are listed with us in well established business, which offer excellent opportunities for investment of capital and services. HAPGOODS, 1012, 140 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

ABOUT $8,000 WILL BUY STOCK AND MAchinery valued at $12,000, est. mnfg. co.; on paying basis; good chance for any one seeking to invest in staple line as thoroughly organized. Address W 185, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED HARDWARE and implement business, buildings and lots, in a good country town; none only those desirous of entering in a good business need answer. Address Lock Box 51, Hoyde, Wis.

BUSINESS MAN, WELL ACQUAINTED ON THE Pacific coast, desires to represent general mercantile, manufacturing, or specialty house; references. Address with particulars D., 2427 Post-st., San Francisco, Cal.

ESTABLISHED CONCERN MNFG. STAPLE product on paying basis will sell stock and machinery; reason, owners can't give attention. Address W 186, Tribune office.

MNFG. CO., ESTABLISHED 8 YEARS, WILL sell stock cheap or exchange for on paying basis; bona fide proposition; fullest investigation granted. Address W 187, Tribune office.

PARTY WITH $5,000 CAN SECURE A 1-3 INterest in office business netting $1,000 per month; $250 per month salary guaranteed. Address W 575, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD RELIABLE GROCERY, delicatessen, and bakery, doing a business of $24,000; owner obliged to leave city. Right price to right party. 1417 Unity Bldg.

WANT LOCATION NEAR CHICAGO, OLD ESTablished electrical mfg. concern employing 200, and would increase; give full particulars or save your time. Address T 118, Tribune office.

CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN WILL INVEST some capital, with services, in good Chicago business proposition; particulars or no attention; agents need not answer. Address C X 122, Tribune office.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS CONTROLLING interest to reliable solicitor; $1,000 investment required; bond. Address Special Agent, Grand Pacific Hotel.

FOR SALE—$15,000 STOCK OF CLOTHING, furnishings, shoes, and hats; 10 months' old; will sell as a whole or any part. Address J. W. INGELS, 415 Locust-st., Des Moines, Ia.

FOR SALE—PARTIES DESIRING SMALL, EXcellently furnished office with private phone on one of best corners of South Side, write at once. Address W 461, Tribune office.

CLINCH A BUSINESS CHANCE BY AN ORIginal typewritten letter, not an imitation. We write them for less money; results considered. Room 1314 Republic Bldg. Phone Har. 2076.

WANTED—MAN WITH $5,000, TO TAKE ACtive part as secretary and treasurer of colony and irrigation company; permanent position. Address W 108, Tribune office.

SOUTH DAKOTA CHARTERS OBTAINED; lowest rates; no taxes; companies organized; stock guaranteed. J. MOFFITT, 1614 Unity Bldg.

FOR SALE—LARGE EUROPEAN HOTEL. DOing fine business; best location within loop; investigate this at once. T 852, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE, a confectionery and ice cream parlor. 638 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUSINESS OPPORTUnity in live town. D. A. LANE, Grand Haven, Mich.

WANTED—NEW ENGLAND AGENCY OF DEpartment store lines, on commission. Address M. P. O. Box 2264, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—LOAN OF $6,000 AT ONCE; PLENty of good security; private ownership preferred. Address W. B. E., New Southern Hotel.

IF YOU WANT TO START IN THE MAIL ORder jewelry business write for high class proposition; no fakes. Address W 552, Tribune office.

HARVARD BUFFET—NEAR CHUTES; TRANSfer corner; great bargain. Will be sold for actual inventory value. Call at 1452 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—A SHOE STORE AND REPAIRING established business. 1609 Harrison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—$2,500 READY CASH— Will convince you that you will have your principal returned within 3 or 4 months and your compensation will be a yearly income of $2,500 in a first class dividend paying manufacturing concern. This is a business man's opportunity. Agents and solicitors will not be dealt with. Highest bank and commercial references. If you mean business, address K L 204, Tribune office.

GOOD MAN WANTED— An honest, industrious man with $5,000 can secure one-half interest in old established staple business that will clear $5,000 per year and increase—most of reference required. Please refrain unless prepared to act promptly. Middle-West Construction & Realty Co., 502 Security Bldg.

FACTORY LOCATION— Wanted, in good town near Chicago, where we can secure 12,000 to 15,000 feet floor space, and the people want factory that will employ 100 to 200 hands—goods more staple than fancy; profits 25 to 30 per cent; no risk. Middle-West Construction & Realty Co., 502 Security Bldg.

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER and assistant secretary for large corporation; salary, $100 per month; must invest $2,500, to be secured and returned within six months. Address W 508, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN FOR A wholesale wine house soon to be opened in Chicago; must have $5,000 to invest; will be given interest in company, which pay good dividends on the investment. Will pay liberal salary to right party. Please give reference from bank if possible. Address NELSON CHESMAN & CO., 1109 Trude Bldg., Chicago.

GRAIN—STOCKS—COTTON—

Our new book explaining trading methods and system employed by successful professional speculators, also our market letters, sent free on request. MARVIN, CORN & CO., Brokers, Room 222, 276 La Salle-st., Chicago.

OFFICE— MANAGER

Wanted; an up to date man with $1,500, who can show from 500 to 600 answer 50 letters daily; can make $200 to $250 per month and dividends; highest references required. Address W 495, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—RATTLE CREEK FACtory, 2 stories and basement; 50x250, and boiler room extension; half acre land; 250 h. p. boiler, 50 h. p. engine; 2 ton elevator; well, sewer, and track. Inq. LASCELLES, 52 Adams-st., Battle Creek, Mich.

GREAT SNAP— $2,000 SPOT CASH takes finest GROCERY AND GENERAL STORE in Chicago—fully $3,000 stock new; reason for selling, can't be beat this; a snap. Middle-West Construction & Realty Co., 502 Security Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

TO INVESTORS—CAPITAL AND SERVICES wanted by manufacturing co. that has best seller on market; salary paid investors if competent; references required; agreement; help build up your own business; best opening in city; investigate. Address W 52, Tribune office.

I AM HANDLING THE LARGEST PROPOSItion that Chicago people have seen in years; need a few counselors and many men for offices; Chicago alone will be a gold mine; all other cities equally as good; you can get in right. Address L E 117, Tribune office.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

MANHATTAN STEAM DYE WORKS— LADIES' AND GENTS' Cleaners and Dyers. 1372 W. Madison-st., Phone Seeley 764.

GEO. C. AUWERDA, 430 N. CLARK-ST., RELIable dyer and cleaner of all kinds of dress plaiting; cloth buttons, etc. Phone Black 55.

AUG. SCHWARZ, LADIES' AND GENTS' GARments; 3 stores. 158 Illinois-st. 126 Dearborn-st., 539 W. Madison-st. Tel. Main 3520.

COOK & McLAIN, 80 DEARBORN-ST., PHONE Main 3470. Also 2307 Cottage Grove-av., Phone Oak 336; 554 W. Madison-st., Phone Monroe 1131.

DAVID WEBER, THE EXPERT, 3523 State-st. BRANCHES: 118 E. 45th-st., 224-st. and Michigan-av. Phone Douglas 524.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

DO NOT SELL YOUR CLOTHING UNTIL YOU get my estimates; orders promptly attended; city or suburbs. H. SILBAR, 3308 Cottage Grove. Phone 6566 Douglas.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for ladies' and gentlemen's castoff clothing. Phone Main 2961 Dearborn.

H. STARR, 367 S. STATE. PHONE 3686 HARRIson, pays highest cash prices for ladies' and gents' castoff clothing, sealskins, and furs.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

P. FRENKEL, FURRIER AND DESIGNER, formerly with Chas. Stevens & Bros., will take care of furs during summer months; garments made over to order; special one child's cape during summer months; No. 1 references. 95 E. Washington-st., Room 30. Take elevator.

EVA ALLEN MFG. CO., 147 STATE-ST., MANUfacturers of and wholesale dealers in children's apparel, retails at one profit from mfg. to wearer; special sale child's dress for 19c; will open an account.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

BIRDS AND PETS OF ALL KINDS. DOGS, PARrots, fox, goldfish, German singing canaries, $2 each, guaranteed. Vahle's bird store, 34 State-st.

FOR SALE—WHITE POODLE DOG. 4128 Calumet-av., 3d flat.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

$5.00 READINGS FOR $1.00—PROF LEON. HAS MOVED TO 1831 Michigan-av., near 18th-st. Clairvoyant, palmist, scientist. Advises all affairs, love, courtship, family affairs. Guide to success.

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CONFECTIONERY, FINE BONBONS, AND chocolates, famous throughout the United States. Send for wholesale and retail catalogue. C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 212 State-st.

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FREE—SPECIAL MAY OFFER—2 WEEKS' sewing 6 months' lessons in dressmaking and millinery taught from A to Z; our cut to order coat, suit, shirtwaist, and shirt patterns will make your dressmaking easy. McDowell School, 78 State-st., opposite Field's.

"CORRECT DRESSMAKING—HOW TO LEARN IT," is a free booklet, which tells all about my school for pattern drawing, cutting, and dressmaking. Dora Goldsker, 808 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

MADAM HUNT'S MILLINERY SCHOOL—BEST in city; positions furnished; indorsed by leading wholesale houses. 1201 Masonic Temple.

WANTED — DRESSMAKING, SHIRT WAIST, misses' and children's clothes. Hulse, 73 E. 50th.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

DETECTIVE—PRIVATE; SECURES EVIDENCE in civil, criminal cases, expert secret service work guaranteed; consultation free; communications confidential; service reasonable; make appointment by letter only. JAMES KELLOGG, 711 W. Monroe-st.

ALEXANDER'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, 171 Washington-st.—Reliable service. Tel. Main 1806.

WARD DETECTIVE AGENCY, 3903 COTTAGE Grove-av. Reliable service. Douglas 1200.

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WALTZ, 2 STEP, REVERSE GUARANTEED. (Success or pay.) 6 STRICTLY PRIVATE LESSONS, $2; STAGE dancing; cake walk, $2; clog, BUCK, skirt, etc. PROF. ROACH'S PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL. Send for catalogue. 142 W. Madison.

EXCURSIONS AND TRAVEL.

LOW RATES TO ST. PAUL, SEATTLE, DENver, 10,000 other points. A. J. Geis, 203 Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 25 PENNY SLOT WATER LUNG testing machine; cheap if sold immediately; as have to leave city. G. NEWTON, 4233 Wabash-av., Room 107.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITAL TO DEVELOP GREATEST discovery of the age; millions of hidden wealth lying at our doors; first investors will realize fabulous profits; call or write for prospectus; model on exhibition; highest bank references. Address T 837, Tribune office.

WE FURNISH PRELIMINARY MONEY FOR railroad and industrial enterprises; reorganize all classes of business. Middle-West Construction & Realty Co., 502 Security Bldg.

GOLD BEARING BONDS—5 PER CENT, 1ST mortgage on telephone lines, gilt edge, denominations $100, $500 and up; buy and clip coupons every 6 months. Write or call. A. B. WHITMAN, Suite 506, 234 La Salle-st.

$10 UPWARD LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE— NATIONAL FINANCE CO., R. 481, 160 La Salle-st., 2d fl., 9 a. m. South Chicago Branch, 9215 Commercial-av.

WILL CASH SALES FOR MANUFACTURERS and wholesalers; state average amount of line, average rating of accounts, and rate of interest. Address L E 110, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO SHARES STOCK IN LARGEST gold dredging property in the world; money wanted for machinery; no stock on the market; absolutely safe. Address T 585, Tribune office.

LARGEST AND RICHEST GOLD PLACER property in Mexico; big returns at once; if you have cash investigate quick. T 382, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITHout security; easy payments. Offices, 51 principal cities. Employers' Credit Co., 128 La Salle-st.

SMALL ACCOMMODATION LOANS; FAIR treatment and consideration to square people. LANGLEY, Room 741, 79 Dearborn-st.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT SEcurity; RATES easy payments; confidential treatment. R. 607, 218 La Salle-st., 6th floor.

SALARY LOANS. SALARY LOANS. SQUARE TREATMENT. 619 ATWOOD BLDG., CLARK AND MADISON.

MONEY FOR YOU ON YOUR SALARY; QUICK, confidentially, easy, and low rates. EQUITY FINANCE CO., 716, 218 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

SALARY LOANS— SALARY LOANS MADE WITHOUT ANY SECURITY. Every man and woman in Chicago earning a regular money they want on their PLAIN NOTE. NO INDORSER necessary. Get our rates first; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. CHICAGO COMMERCIAL LOAN & MONEY MASON INVESTMENT CO., 134 Monroe. Room 611, corner Clark. Tel. 3516 Central. PRESENT THIS AD. IT IS GOOD FOR MONEY.

JUST AS AT A BANK. YOU CAN BORROW MONEY HERE in small as well as large sums, payable as convenient. Merchants' ACCOUNTS bought. Rents and notes discounted. Money for taxes, etc. YOU can also, if employed, get money quickly. LADIES of reputable family easily borrow on their own name. Tel. Har. 3171, or call, private offices, 603, 215 Dearborn-st. F. N. PECK.

SALARIED PEOPLE CAN HAVE ALL THE MONEY they want. QUICK, CONFIDENTIAL. OTHERS loans made to us. EASY PAYMENTS. Low rates. Collateral loans negotiated. NATIONAL GUARANTY CO., R. 203 Temple Court Bldg. 225 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSE CLEANING HELPS— We have all the little tools—nails, hooks, etc., you always want when you clean house. We recommend the Sterling Carpet Sweeper because it does the work and is made of metal entirely. Dusters, brushes, picture wire, and hooks in great assortment. Get a catalogue of bathroom fittings and make your bathroom up to date and convenient. See the "Alaska" Refrigerator—the best at any price. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 71-73 Randolph-st., City.

TWO CARS ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE, rugs, etc., also six upright pianos bought for high class premium business; must be sacrificed; private parties please name day convenient to examine. Address W 129, Tribune office.

I PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR FURNIture of flats, hotels, and dealers' stocks. Phone Monroe 1966. DEWAR, 361 W. Madison-st.

MAGIC STOVE LINING AT THE FAIR, 20C A set of 3 plastic FIRE BRICK, or 80c a set of 5 delivered. Quickly fitted to any stove.

FOR SALE—ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNIture, 3821 Lake-av., Flat 3.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALWAYS ON HAND 150 TO 200 HEAD OF heavy draft, express, coach, saddle, and farm horses and mares; horses guaranteed for 30 days. ABE ERICK, 272-276 North Center-av., near Milwaukee-av. Phone Monroe 1066.

WANT FOUR STOCKY PONIES, FORTY-SEVEN inches high, not fancy ponies nor for children's use, suitable for work in mines. New England Coal Co., 98 Custom House-st.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE REPAIRING NEAT, fly and prompt; done. Racine Wagon and Carriage Co., Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.

CORTLAND WAGON COMPANY, Removed to 381-387 Wabash-av. ALL STYLES CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT OF SHETLAND POnies and good gents to ride and drive. J. C. CALDWELL, 402 Wabash-av.

MUST SELL COMBINATION SORREL MARE, hand made harness, stanhope, runabout, cutter, saddle; bargain. Annex Stables, 4031 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—FINE DRIVING HORSE, WEIGHT 1,100; suitable for doctor; also good work horse, weight 1,200. WELLS, 122 Flournoy-st.

FOR SALE—1ST CLASS ROAD HORSE 5 YRS. old; high actor; very stylish. 482 E. 54th-pl., cor. Greenwood-av.

FOR SALE—TEAM CARRIAGE HORSES. MAREZ, 276 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—ONE STALLION AND TWO wagons. 5235 Wentworth-av., store.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS SOUND HORSE FOR city delivery work. 347 E. Division-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BARBERING, HAIRDRESSING, MANICURING, Facial Treatment, Chiropody, or Electrolysis taught quickly; advantages of free clinic, careful instructions, lectures, etc. A few weeks completes; small expense. Call or write, Moler College, 436 Wabash-av.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM (Congress-st. entrance). Leading school in CHICAGO. New terms beginning now. Trial lesson free.

LEARN DERMATOLOGY FROM DR. PRATT. The greatest money making business of the 20th century. Hours, 8 to 8 daily. 9 to 4 Sundays. 147 State-st., Chicago.

STUDY MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY WHERE you can earn your way and get the best; begin now; open all year; day and evening. Call or write The Medical and Dental University, 2431 Wolfe-st.

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TELEGRAPHY—COME, EARN WAGES WHILE learning; you cannot learn in so-called schools. Telegraphy, 85 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 3243.

OUR EVENING SCHOOL CONTINUES ALL summer. HARMON COLLEGE OF SHORTHAND, Schiller Bldg., 109 Randolph-st.

PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 94 Dearborn-st.; modern methods typewriting, shorthand. Begin now.

LEARN MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING AT McDowell's School, 78 State-st., opp. Field's.

SCHOOL OF FRENCH LANGUAGE: EVENING classes, $3 monthly. Suite 412, 26 E. Van Buren.

SHORTHAND TOUCH TYPEWRITING BUSIness course. Gregg School, 151 Wabash-av.

SUCCESS SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 79 CLARK-st. Day and evening. Instruction by experts.

GO ON THE STAGE! OUR SPECIAL FOR THIS position will suit you. Address F 624, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSITIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS Company of Indiana: The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held in the Hotel Majestic, Hammond, Indiana, on Saturday, May 27, 1905, at the hour of 2:15 p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary. H. W. BATTERMAN, Secretary.

BANKRUPT DRY GOODS SALE— At Oshkosh, Wis., May 12, 1905, at 2 p. m., will be sold in bulk, at public auction, by order of and subject to approval of Bankruptcy Court, the stock of dry goods and notions, with store fixtures, of M. Lemberg, bankrupt; appraised valuation, $3,000; excellent opportunity for any one wishing to continue same business. CHARLES H. WILLIAMS, Trustee, 145 Main-st., Oshkosh, Wis.

NOTICE— Owing to temporary inter

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COME TO US.

you all the money you need to pay
, and you can arrange with us to
ent easy payment plan just pay
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We loan on furniture and pianos
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s, can reassure you that you will
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a deal elsewhere, as our interest
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$25 for $1.00 a month.
$50 for $1.25 a month.
$75 for $1.40 a month.
$100 for $1.50 a month.
$150 for $1.75 a month.
$200 for $2.00 a month.
$250 for $2.25 a month.
$300 for $2.50 a month.
$400 for $3.00 a month.
$500 for $3.50 a month.
$600 for $4.00 a month.
$700 for $4.25 a month.
$800 for $4.50 a month.
CITY. SQUARE TREATMENT.
person refused money.
COUNTY MORTGAGE CO.,
Not inc.
Dearborn-st., Room 609.
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LOANS

RNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.

month. $50 for $1.75 a month.
month. $75 for $2.25 a month.
month. $100 for $2.75 a month.

e full amount of the loan is CASH.
nd all business strictly confidential.

LOAN & TRUST CO. [unincd.],
185 Dearborn-st., 6th floor.

AL ESTATE—CITY.

ROOM STONE FRONT BRICK
barn, lot 25x125 ft.; detached
ak floors, oak finish, furnace, open
basement; all large, light rooms;
grates, 2 lavatories, set tubs;
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
$1,000 CASH; BALANCE
SUIT. 4856 LANGLEY-AV.
& KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A
so we offer some very desirable
advantageous prices to the pur
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
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LEGANT STONE FRONT 6 FLAT
ilar bays; strictly modern; fine lo
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only $34,000; terms; no trade con
e K. L. 415. Tribune office.

ESIRABLE CENTRAL BUSINESS
ying good net income; also vals
parate loop.
HARVEY, 813 N. Y. Life Bldg.

TO LEASE—JACKSON, NEAR
ets without revaluation; party wal

ZANDER, 69 DEARBORN-ST.

RICK COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS; MOD-
$100 down, $10 monthly; SAM
SON, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

IGH CLASS IMPROVED PROP-
ment; valuations made of real es-
OONEY, 1008, 188 Washington-st.

ESTATE—SOUTH SIDE.

VER PURCHASED A BARGAIN
E NOT, LOOK AT
VINCENNES-AV.,
ry brick house, fine condition, con-
ains 6 rooms, bathroom, furnace heat
ale only.....$4,050

ST, near 26th-st., fine 2 story
th, two flats of 4 and 5 rooms
for quick sale.....$2,550
W. H. BOWERS & CO.,
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AD SACRIFICE—$1,500;
4,500; CASH REQUIRED.
"L" STATION, modern 3 story
front 3 flat building, 6 and 7 rooms
bath, finish throughout, including
side boards, consoles, mantels and hall

TAL, $1,620 A YEAR.
SACRIFICE IF SOLD IN NEXT
15 DAYS.
R & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

ST AND WILL BE SOLD,
ence, 6-room, 2-story brick; want this
sick and must have money. Think
frame, 4 flats, and 2 small cottages.
ost, $5,000; 50x125 ft. Must have
e bargain. Price, $3,400.
W. H. BOWERS & CO.,
320 31st-st., n. e. cor. State.

DERN HOME; MUST BE SOLD.
Ashland Blvd., 6-room detached
brick, containing 8 rooms; steam
ebing; price, $3,675. Owner forced
THY & CO., State and 39th-sts.

OR SALE—AT KENILWORTH—A MODERN
home; the bathroom has tinted finish, hot water
heat, large rooms; stable; lot 175x150; price $20,
000. Address owner, P. O. Box 308, Kenilworth, Ill.

FOR SALE—LAST ACRE TRACT NEAR LAKE
Bluff on Green Bay-road at half price; 40 acres
for $6,000 cash; 20 acres for $3,000 cash; 10 acres
for $1,500 cash. Must be sold to settle estate.
TOWNSEND SMITH, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL MODERN 14 ROOM
home, Ridge-av., Evanston; 100 ft. lot; barn;
carriage, stable; chimney; am leaving and will sell
much below value. Address T 522, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE HOME AT LESS THAN
value of land; 12 rooms, barn; grounds 360x300;
fruit; 1 square east of r. r.; $7,500. Ad-
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FOR SALE — 10 ROOM HOUSE; FURNACE
heat; lot 100x205 ft.; shade; beautiful location;
3 blocks from N. W. and S., A. & C. electric sta-
tions; $6,500. DOWNING & CASE, Paw Paw, Mich.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON ASBURY-AV., EVANS-
ton; price low.
WALTER T. DWIGHT & CO., 95 Washington.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—200X100, COR. LOM-
bard-pl.-st.; sacrifice; $2,800. Address
W 505, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES AND LOTS;
rents. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st., or opp.
Oak Park station Lake-st. "L."

FOR SALE OR RENT—BERWYN—MODERN
houses; choice locations; easy payments; $5 fare.
C. M. SMITH, R. 1208, 59 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BIG SNAP—7 ROOM DETACHED
brick residence, finely located, Berwyn; easy
payments. APPLETON BROS., Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—LONGWOOD AND TRACY, NEW
houses, modern, Beverly Hills, for 3
years, 6 per cent interest; no agents. Address K K
54, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ES-
tate. PRIVATE FUNDS. NO DELAY IN BUILD-
ING LOANS. PROMPT ATTENTION.
S. W. STRAUSS & CO., 114 La Salle-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON APPROVED
Chicago real estate promptly made by the
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.
O. E. FIFIELD, Mgr., 135 Adams-st.

LOANS—
Lowest rates.
HENRY H. ROMEYER & CO.,
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FOR SALE—6% OAK PARK MORTGAGES, $500,
$1,000, $1,500, $3,000, $8,000; also barnains in
houses and lots. F. C. WEST, 100 La Salle-
st., Room 45. Phones Main 3164, Oak Park 347.

LOW RATES ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—
Very favorable terms; exceptional facilities for
building loans.
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MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
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R. PRINDIVILLE, Jr., 317 Chamber of Commerce.

WE'LL PAY YOUR INTEREST, TAXES, OR
debts and take 2d mortgage on income property
to secure advances. Loans made in 24 hours.
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CHICAGO SAVINGS BANK—CHICAGO SAV-
ings Bank Bldg., State and Madison-sts., Chi-
cago. Loans on Chicago real estate at current
rates. Building loans made.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ES-
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WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

$200 TO $2,500 ON VACANT OR IMPROVED
city or suburban property at lowest rates. See
me first. ARTHUR C. LUEDER, 108 Dearborn-st.

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at lowest rates; building loans. W. C. KINNEY
& CO., 189 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN
real estate at lowest rates.
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REYNOLDS & ROSE,
522 TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Make loans on Chicago real estate at lowest rates.

A. C. TISDELL, BANKER, 94 LA SALLE-ST.
IF FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, $500
EACH, AT 5½% NET; SECURITY $22,000.
Small 5% and 6 per cent loans on first class.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

H. O. STONE & CO.,

10 phones, all Main 339. 208 La Salle-st.
NO COMMISSION. NO DELAY. LOANS ON CHI-
cago and suburban real estate; lowest rates.

MONEY TO LOAN—
Special attention to builders.
Call and see our new plan.
MADLUNG, BIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
402 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY
from 4 to 6 per cent,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $7,000 OR $8,000; NO CHI-
cago securities, but in other states; a fine snap
to the right man that thinks outside of Chicago;
no agents will be considered; principals only.
Address T 145, Tribune office.

JENNINGS REAL ESTATE LOAN COMPANY,
First National Bank Building,
MAKES BUILDING LOANS IN 24 HOURS.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
LOWEST RATES.

WANTED—$1,800 ON NEW FRAME HOUSE,
stone foundation, modern, North Side, for 3
years, 6 per cent interest; no agents. Address K K
54, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ES-
tate; PRIVATE FUNDS; NO DELAY IN BUILD-
ING LOANS. PROMPT ATTENTION.
S. W. STRAUSS & CO., 114 La Salle-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON APPROVED
Chicago real estate promptly made by the
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.
O. E. FIFIELD, Mgr., 135 Adams-st.

LOANS—
Lowest rates.
HENRY H. ROMEYER & CO.,
201 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—6% OAK PARK MORTGAGES, $500,
$1,000, $1,500, $3,000, $8,000; also barnains in
houses and lots. F. C. WEST, 100 La Salle-
st., Room 45. Phones Main 3164, Oak Park 347.

LOW RATES ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—
Very favorable terms; exceptional facilities for
building loans.
E. G. PAULING, 132 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
GURNEE & WOOD, REAL ESTATE,
R. PRINDIVILLE, Jr., 317 Chamber of Commerce.

WE'LL PAY YOUR INTEREST, TAXES, OR
debts and take 2d mortgage on income property
to secure advances. Loans made in 24 hours.
H. C. BOWMAN, 1 Madison-st., Room 1.

CHICAGO SAVINGS BANK—CHICAGO SAV-
ings Bank Bldg., State and Madison-sts., Chi-
cago. Loans on Chicago real estate at current
rates. Building loans made.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ES-
tate at current rates of interest.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

$200 TO $2,500 ON VACANT OR IMPROVED
city or suburban property at lowest rates. See
me first. ARTHUR C. LUEDER, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
at lowest rates; building loans. W. C. KINNEY
& CO., 189 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN
real estate at lowest rates.
GURNEE & WOOD, 115 Dearborn-st.

REYNOLDS & ROSE,
522 TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Make loans on Chicago real estate at lowest rates.

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Small 5% and 6 per cent loans on first class.
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Call and see our new plan.
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MAKES BUILDING LOANS IN 24 HOURS.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
LOWEST RATES.

REAL ESTATE—NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER.
NEW HOUSES.
$4,900, $5,000, $5,500, $6,750,
$8,000, $12,500, $19,000, $21,000.
EASY TERMS.
Ride Northwestern L or Clark-st. cable and
transfer to Evanston electric to branch office at
Carpenter, Catalpa and Park-aves.
Call for booklet showing cuts of houses and floor
plans.
COCHRAN & McCLUER,
107 DEARBORN-ST.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 931.

FOR SALE—8 ROOM LOVELY HOMES; THOR-
oughly modern; colonial design; monthly pay-
ments, same as rent; in beautiful Ravenswood, on
Melville-place; ideal place for ideal homes; all im-
provements in and paid for; best houses in Chica-
go for the money. A few of them left. See them
and be convinced.
Cullom-av. and N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—66 FOOT LOT, ARGYLE PARK, COR.
Sheridan-road; half cash, bal. time, or good
trade. Address O 161, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE—NORTHWEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—$200 CASH TAKES A SNAP EQUITY
in Humboldt Park store and flats, rented under
lease at $650 year; new range, $5,400 at 6% due
in 5 years. REGELIN, JENSON & CO.,
105 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE 2 STORY AND HIGH BASE-
ment brick building, three 6 room flats, on N.
Clement-av., La Moyne. Owner,
A. LEWIS & CO., 1105 Milwaukee-av.

REAL ESTATE—MFG. PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND,
with railroad and dock:
37,427 square feet, southwest corner of Haw-
thorne and North-avs.
50,000 square feet, northwest corner of Halsted
and Division-sts.
52,259 square feet, northeast corner of Erie-st.
bridge.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE—VACANT IN A
central manufacturing district adjoining Union
Stockyards, west of Halsted-st., south of 35th;
suitable for all classes of industries; switch track
will erect suitable buildings on fair
terms; terms reasonable. For particulars apply
to WINSTON & COMPANY,
1414 First National Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE BLOCK EAST OF 40TH-
av., on switch on grade; we have large list
of sites on which we will build and sell on easy
payments or lease.
Factory and storage space for rent.
S. B. MILLS & CO.,
172 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT LOCATION AND
building for a factory, 60 miles from Chicago, is
offered. Interested parties write for particulars.
Address K K 504, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE—SUBURBAN.

FOR SALE—NO TAXES, NO SPECIAL ASSESS-
ments; lots 60 feet by 170 feet, on Maple and
Wisconsin-sts., Oak Park; all improvements in;
cement sidewalk, macadam street, water and gas,
sewer; beautiful location; 5 cent fare; 15 min-
utes from Maple-av. to any station on Met. L
and Milton Lines. Owner's office, 613 Maple-st.,
Oak Park. Telephone 1431. According to loca-
tion, $25 per front foot and upwards.
A. J. FLITCRAFT.

FOR SALE—HOME BUYERS, BEAR IN MIND
HAENTZE & WHEELER
build good houses; sell them at right prices, and
on very liberal terms.
IRVING PARK—NORTHWEST SIDE,
AUSTIN—WILMETTE.
Main office, 544-546-548 Tribune Bldg.
Branch offices: Cor. Milwaukee and Belmont-avs.
Cor. Irving Park-blvd. and Bernard.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL OAK PARK HOMES.
NEW, ARTISTIC, HIGH GRADE,
PERFECT Yarvan hot water heat, no coal, ashes,
or dust, 5 BEDROOMS, $7,500 to $8,750. TERMS
TO SUIT. OWNER, D. ORVIS, 1 Fair-st.
OAK P. 481. FINE 50 FT. CENTRAL OAK
PARK LOT, $1,750. Other BARGAINS $3,500 to
$6,000; 3 owners LEAVING and MUST SACRI-
CE.
CENTRAL MAYWOOD cor. 9 r., h. w. heat, 45,600.

FOR SALE—LONGWOOD—BEAUTIFUL NEW 9
room modern residence, 9431 Pleasant-av.; hot
water heat, etc.; lot 50x180 ft.
WM. P. HILLIARD,
Residence: 9401 Longwood-av. Room 1008, 89
Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL CASH PAYMENT AND
your rent money buys beautiful modern home
just being completed, on 1st-av., north of Lake-
st. Maywood, 40 ft. lot, cement basement, fur-
nace, set tubs, gas and electric fixtures. Address
J. E. BULLARD, Owner, 1013 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—A SNAP IN ONE OR TWO LOTS AT
Winnetka; lots 50x165 each; corner First and
Fairview-av.; lots 3 and 4, blk. 4; your price is
$1,000 for the 2; address W. G. THORNTON,
College Block, Riverside, Cal.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN EXTRAORDINARY!
7 room modern house, stone foundation, hardwood
floors, fine finish, hot water heat, modern house, in
playhouse; Berwyn; only $3,100. W. J. AN-
DREWS, 184 La Salle, R. 522.

FOR SALE—AT KENILWORTH—A MODERN
home; the bathroom has tinted finish, hot water
heat, large rooms; stable; lot 175x150; price $20,
000. Address owner, P. O. Box 308, Kenilworth, Ill.

FOR SALE—LAST ACRE TRACT NEAR LAKE
Bluff on Green Bay-road at half price; 40 acres
for $6,000 cash; 20 acres for $3,000 cash; 10 acres
for $1,500 cash. Must be sold to settle estate.
TOWNSEND SMITH, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL MODERN 14 ROOM
home, Ridge-av., Evanston; 100 ft. lot; barn;
carriage, stable; chimney; am leaving and will sell
much below value. Address T 522, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE HOME AT LESS THAN
value of land; 12 rooms, barn; grounds 360x300;
fruit; 1 square east of r. r.; $7,500. Ad-
dress T 522, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — 10 ROOM HOUSE; FURNACE
heat; lot 100x205 ft.; shade; beautiful location;
3 blocks from N. W. and S., A. & C. electric sta-
tions; $6,500. DOWNING & CASE, Paw Paw, Mich.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON ASBURY-AV., EVANS-
ton; price low.
WALTER T. DWIGHT & CO., 95 Washington.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—200X100, COR. LOM-
bard-pl.-st.; sacrifice; $2,800. Address
W 505, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES AND LOTS;
rents. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st., or opp.
Oak Park station Lake-st. "L."

FOR SALE OR RENT—BERWYN—MODERN
houses; choice locations; easy payments; $5 fare.
C. M. SMITH, R. 1208, 59 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BIG SNAP—7 ROOM DETACHED
brick residence, finely located, Berwyn; easy
payments. APPLETON BROS., Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—LONGWOOD AND TRACY, NEW
houses, modern, Beverly Hills, for 3
years, 6 per cent interest; no agents. Address K K
54, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—$12 TO $22 PER ACRE CULTIVAT-
ed and uncultivated. Red River Valley land, in
Minnesota, near good towns; richest prairie land
in America; also large or small quantities of cut-
over land in Michigan at 90 cents per acre. THOM-
AS WATTS, 616 Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR IMPROVED CITY
property, 800 acres in Taylor County, Wis.; heavy
timbered. Address O W 24, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US
if you wish to realize on same, for we can handle it
for cash and at once if reasonably cheap. Authori-
ty or values. Established 1881.
GEO. S. CHUCKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st

WANTED—HOUSE OR FLAT, BUILDING
worth $20,000; $15,000 from owners, only north of
36th-st., Michigan or Indiana-av., where three
choice pieces worth $18,000 can be used part pay.
S. C. WARD & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WANT CLEAR IMPROVED OR ILL-
or lowa farms in exchange for new 10 story base-
ment bldgs.; $2,220 annual rental each; brokerage
allowed. W. H. BARRY, First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

WANTED—FOR SPOT CASH CUSTOMER—A
good vacant corner along the Alley "L" or in
Hyde Park; must be cheap for all cash.
McGUIRE & ORR, 101 Washington-st.

WANTED—WELL BUILT 7 AND 8 ROOM 2
flat building, North Side, between Fullerton and
Lawrence-avs. and east of elevated. I will pay
cash. Address T 524, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE ARE QUICK CASH BUYERS
for improved or vacant West Side property.
S. SCHALLMANN & CO., 1204, 134 Washington.

WANTED—WILL PAY CASH FOR BARGAIN IN
3 or 5 flat brick.
C. C. CHRISTENSEN,
163 Randolph-st.

WANTED—WELL LOCATED AUSTIN HOME;
parlor, sit. r., din. r. and kitchen 1st floor, up to
$7,000; must be modern. W 535, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 FLAT BUILDING, SOUTH SIDE;
must be bargain; also 5 flat building. WOLFF
& BECK, 145 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE — EXTRA CHOICE, HIGH
grade corner apartment building; South Side;
convenient to "L" and cross town electric lines;
18 apartments, all rented for $7,550 per year;
price $78,500; mtge. only $28,000, long time; owner
will exchange equity for vacant that is ripe to
improve or would take good farm for equity.
McGUIRE & ORR, 101 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—2 GOOD INCOME PROPER-
ties on South Side, well located, value $14,000
for both; no incumbrance; owner wants farm in Illi-
nois, Iowa, or Indiana, not too far from Chicago.
Address X 162, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH OR WILL
exchange for desirable real estate, the factory
and good will of 20-hp. co. having good credit; in-
voice $6,000. Address O 316, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—100 FT. VACANT, KIMBARK-
av., near university. Want income paying $650
net for equity. L. M. COY, Unity Bldg.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN—

On Chicago and improved suburban property.
Lowest rates. Quick action, as we pass on securi-
ty. Building loans.

BAIRD & WARNER,
90 LA SALLE-ST.

SMALL LOANS
FROM $200 TO $1,000
on vacant or improved city or suburban property
at lowest rates. See me FIRST.
ARTHUR C. LUEDER,
108 DEARBORN-ST.

Cochran & McCluer,

107 DEARBORN-ST.

Make loans on improved and vacant property;
also building loans at lowest rates; quick service;
prepayment privileges.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND CHOICE
SUBURBAN real estate at lowest rates; no delay.
BUILDING LOANS MADE. PREPAYMENT
PRIVILEGES. NO DELAY, as WE pass upon
security. SPECIAL FACILITIES to loan on MODERN
BRICK store and residence property in sums of
$3,000 to $10,000 at 5 per cent. Liberal terms to
BROKERS. QUINLAN & TYSON, 70 Dearborn-st.

BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY—

FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
EXTRA HIGH GRADE on new brick and stone
houses in the best residence streets of Chicago,
amounts of $1,000 to $10,000 each.
JOHN P. MARSH & COMPANY,
1020 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

WE HAVE $50,000 TO LOAN AT 4½ TO 6 PER
CENT ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ES-
TATE, also AUSTIN, OAK PARK, AND EVANS-
TON; $1,000 to $12,000 LOANS DESIRED. SPE-
CIAL ATTENTION TO BUILDING LOANS.
Small 5% and 6 per cent loans on first class.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

H. O. STONE & CO.,

10 phones, all Main 339. 208 La Salle-st.
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MAKES BUILDING LOANS IN 24 HOURS.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
LOWEST RATES.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., Established 1865.

Room 1121,
119 Monroe-st.,
First National Bank Bldg.

Real estate loans of every kind and size made
without delay at low rates and best terms.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION OR
attorney's fees on Chicago real estate, with privi-
lege of paying all or part of principal before ma-
turity and stopping interest. Borrower sees pay-
ments credited on notes and pays interest only on
the balance due.

BUILDING LOANS made on short notice. Per-
sonal attention given to large and small borrowers.

THE COLONIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
N. W. COR. LA SALLE and WASHINGTON-STS.

FIVE PER CENT
REAL ESTATE LOANS
UPON BRICK IMPROVEMENTS,
WITHOUT COMMISSION.
FIVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT
REAL ESTATE LOANS
UPON OTHER IMPROVEMENTS,
WITHOUT COMMISSION.
ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE RATES FOR
BUILDING LOANS.
WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO., 92 LA SALLE-ST.

WANTED—FROM PRIVATE PARTY, LOAN OF
$3,000 on new modern 2 flat building; large
lot; fine location; for 5 years, 5½% interest; no com-
mission; guarantee title policy. Address K L 201,
Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—
3200 Rhodes-av., fine 11 room brick and stone
dwelling, detached, with large brick barn; steam
heat; $70 per month.
3385 West-av., large 9 room frame dwelling,
steam heat, $30.
7722 Normal-av., 8 room stone front dwelling,
all improvements, $30.
7820 Stewart-av., nice 8 room stone front dwell-
ing, $25.
6503 Woodlawn-av., fine large 8 room brick dwell-
ing, $30.
6116 Washington-av., large frame 9 room dwell-
ing, $32.

REYNOLDS & ROSE,
522 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—
4136 Michigan-av., 14 rooms, stable.....$150
3821 Forest-av., 10 rooms.....50
3947 Prairie-av., 8 rooms.....35
3056 Madison-av., 8 rooms.....30
5650 Monroe-av., 6 rooms.....25
ILLINOIS & TRUST SAVINGS BANK,
La Salle and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—3000 LAKE PARK-AV., A VERY
fine residence, overlooking lake; 10 rooms, fur-
nace, $65.
COCHRAN & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—5 ROOM COTTAGE,
with bath and large basement; rent $18; or will
sell on $2,500 on $300 payments with interest.
RICHARDSON, Owner, 1354 64th-st., Rm. 1.

TO RENT—3653 GRAND-BLVD., 11 ROOM MOD-
ern residence, hardwood floors; rental $60.
JAMES A. McLANE & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT — 7 TO 9 ROOM CHICAGO LAWN
houses, $15 to $20. Apply to C. C. CHRISTEN-
SEN, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING, 2014 MICHIGAN-AV.,
to a private family only. SEYMOUR MORRIS,
125 Adams-st.

TO RENT—3612 AND 16 CALUMET-AV., 8 ROOM
modern; $25. LANGLEY, 41 Clark. Tel. Cent. 80.

West Side.

TO RENT—370 WARREN-AV., MODERN 2
story brick house, 11 rooms, two bathrooms; fur-
nace. Apply W. GRAY BROWN, 801 W. Madi-
son-st.

TO RENT — 970 JACKSON-BLVD. — 8 ROOMS,
modern; house; hardwood floors; will put in 1st
class condition for good tenant; $40. Apply to
P. E. GOOLD & CO.,
890 and 1309 Madison-st.

TO RENT—
671 West Adams-st., fine large 9 room semi-de-
tached frame dwelling, $50.
REYNOLDS & ROSE,
522 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—918 WARREN-AV., MODERN NINE
room brick house; furnace heat; rental, $40.
JAMES A. McLANE & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE, SITUATED IN ASH-
land-blvd., near corner of 12th-st., suitable for
physician. RUPERT H. GOLDSMITH, 1 W. 12th-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, TO ADULTS, UNTIL SEPT.
1, modern 8 room well furnished house; piano.
236 Oakley-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT MODERATE RENTAL—
TEN AND TWELVE ROOM PRIVATE RES-
IDENCES
McCormick Theological Seminary grounds, on
Chalmers-pl., Belden and Fullerton-avs., between
North Halsted and Seminary-ave. Excellent lo-
cation. Churches and schools in immediate neigh-
borhood. Fullerton-av. station of the Northwest-
ern Elevated railroad two and one of grounds.
Lincoln-av., Fullerton-av., and Halsted-st. sur-
face lines pass the property.
Apply to
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., RENTING AGENTS,
34 Clark-st. Telephone Main 1015.
Or at office of seminary. Telephone North 1098.

TO RENT—558 DEARBORN-AV., FINE 12 ROOM
brown stone house, with stable, in good
order; owner's home.
MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO LOWER FLOORS, COMPLETE-
ly furnished, owner's private home; three or
six months. Inquire 5670 N. Park-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—JULY 15 TO SEPT. 15,
10 room furnished residence, near lake, porch 12x
50, screened, large shady yard, vegetable garden;
privilege of fresh cow not kept on premises; $200.
Address T 515, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE 12 ROOM HOUSE, COM-
pletely furnished, for term of 3 to 8 months;
good location; Evanston. T 546, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, HIGHLAND
Park, summer's 4 rooms; bar; garden. Apply
premises. W. H. BALDWIN, 1291 N. Clark-st.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—LAKE GENEVA—LARGE AND ELE-
gantly furnished house; 10 acres; 500 feet lake
front; choice location, near golf grounds; with or
without steamer; vegetable and flower garden;
conservatories; lodge, barn, etc.; rent low.
JOHN JOHNSTON,
Main 4567. 80 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 6
or 7 rooms; state lowest rent during July and
August; between Ashland-blvd. on south, Evans-
ton and Highland Park. Address W 489, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTHWEST CORNER 59TH-ST.
and Michigan-av., 7 and 8 room apartments; fine
location; 1 blk. from South Side "L" station. See
janitor, 5901 Michigan-av. Tel. Doug. 5232 or
FRED'K H. BARTLETT & CO., 100 Washington.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOUR
room flat; heat, hot water, telephone; convenient
L. C. and two car lines; select neighborhood; resi-
dence street. Phone Douglas 2062.

TO RENT—N. W. COR. ELLIS-AV. AND 42D-
pl., modern 4 and 7 room apartments; rents, $26
to $37.50 a month.
JAMES A. McLANE & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4228 INDIANA-AV., 9 ROOM FLAT;
steam heat, hardwood floors, newly decorated;
special inducement to good tenant. Price $40.
P. F. McCARTHY & CO., State and 39th-sts.

TO RENT—MODERN FLAT 4 ROOMS, 496 BOW-
en-st., near Grand-blvd.; bath, steam heat, etc.;
$15 to $21. See janitor. FRANK M. ELLIOT, 123
La Salle-st., Room 600.

TO RENT—3139 MICHIGAN-AV.
Elegant 9 room, strictly modern, steam heated
flat; first class condition, electric light, etc.; $75.
W. H. BOWERS & CO., 8507 Indiana-av.

TO RENT — ELEGANT 7 ROOM FLAT, 5327
MICHIGAN-BLVD.; finely finished in various
hardwoods; tile bath; possession at once; low
rental. A. H. LORD, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4740-2 MADISON-AV.,
7 and 8 room apartments; quarter sawed woods;
large living and dining rooms; decorations to suit.
For prices tel. Drexel 1231 and at premises.

TO RENT—6222 TO 30 INDIANA-AV., 6 AND 7
rooms in new 2 flat buildings; steam heat; will
be elegantly finished; ready April 20; $37.50 and
$40. Owner on premises.

TO RENT—308 E. 60TH-ST.,
Cheapest flats on the South Side; 5, 6, and 7
rooms; $22 to $25; decorated fine; steam. See ele-
vator boy.

TO RENT—6110 ELLIS-AV.,
7 and 8 room flats; first class; modern. Janitor, in
flat F.

TO RENT—JACKSON APARTMENTS, 2820
Calumet-av.; steam heat, hot water, range;
adults; 2, 3, and 4 rooms; $12 to $20 a month.

TO RENT—FLATS, $10 AND UP; HOUSES, $25
to $200. Also bargains for sale. Call on E. E.
BALDWIN & CO., 35th and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FLAT; 5 LARGE FRONT ROOMS;
completely furnished; steam; hardwood floors;
fine neighborhood; select. Call 3667 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS; STEAM; HARDWOOD
floor; $28. 4 rooms, $22.50. Elevator; fine build-
ing and neighborhood. 3667 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—I HAVE A FEW 4 TO 8 ROOM FLATS,
all strictly modern, near Jeffery L; $25 to $45;
open today. H. C. ROSS, 1065 E. 61st-st.

TO RENT—$10; FLAT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH;
2922 Cottage Grove-av.
HOLTON, SEELYE & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D 6 ROOM FLATS; REST
on street; all hardwood; outside light; large yard.
Call 3d flat, 4149 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—$17; STEAM HEATED FLAT, 3 RMS.
and bath; gas range; 493 45d-st.
HOLTON, SEELYE & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LENNOX FLAT—3 ROOMS, $16; 4
rooms, $19; steam, hot water, bathrooms, ranges;
near I. C. Ry.; office 2537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—5620 MICH.-AV.—MODERN 7 ROOM
apartment; newly decorated, steam heat, hot
water; janitor; all conveniences.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS; STEAM HEAT; OVER-
looking lake; $32.50. 5750 Lake-av.

TO RENT—MODERN 8 ROOM FLAT. 3116 In-
diana-av.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, COMPLETELY FURN. AS
flat; bath; steam; $25. 3667 Wabash.

TO RENT—4450 COTTAGE GROVE. 3-5-6 ROOM
flats, $17 to $30. All light and clean.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY—4 R. FLATS; SUN-
shiny, well arranged; easy prices; steam, etc.

TO RENT—6 ROOM FLAT WITH RANGE AND
bath. 1816 Wabash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

TO RENT—5 RO

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN ROADS.

*Daily. §Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. †Ex. Sunday. ¶Ex. Monday.

Chicago & North-Western Ry.

Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. (Telephone Central 721) and Wells-st. Station. Information Bureau, Telephones Main 903 and Automatic 2266.

Leave.		Arrive.
* 7:40 am	Milwaukee, Madison, Sheboygan, Manitowoc	at 7:35 pm
† 8:45 am	Rockford and Freeport	† 7:40 pm
† 8:45 am	via Kenosha	† 7:50 pm
at 9:45 pm	Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Menominee	* 8:55 pm
* 9:00 am	Dixon, Fort Dodge, Council Bluffs and Omaha	* 9:40 pm
† 9:00 am	Janesville, Madison, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior	† 9:40 pm
* 9:00 am	La Crosse, Winona and Minneapolis	† 9:40 pm
* 9:00 am	Rockford via Merrillan	* 9:40 pm
† 9:00 am	Rockford via Harvard	† 7:00 pm
* 10:30 am	Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs and Omaha	* 6:55 am
† 10:30 am	Elgin, Rockford, Freeport	† 12:45 pm
† 11:00 am	Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Sheboygan, Manitowoc	at 11:15 pm
† 11:00 am	Wausau, Marshfield	† 9:30 pm
* 12:00 m	Cedar Rapids and Intermediate	* 1:40 pm
† 3:00 pm	Milwaukee and Intermediate	† 9:30 am
at 3:30 pm	Green Bay, Menominee	* 4:00 pm
at 4:00 pm	Milwaukee, Madison	at 6:55 pm
† 4:05 pm	Beloit, Janesville, Madison	† 10:40 am
† 4:05 pm	Elgin, Rockford, Freeport	† 10:25 am
† 4:05 pm	Beloit, Janesville	† 12:45 pm
* 5:00 pm	Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Oshkosh, Appleton Jct., Wausau, Marshfield, Minneapolis	at 2:45 am
* 6:00 pm	Mason City, Fox Lake	* 8:55 am
† 6:00 pm	Northern Iowa and the Dakotas	† 9:30 am
† 6:30 pm	St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 8:55 am
† 6:30 pm	Rockford via Harvard	† 10:55 am
* 7:00 pm	Denver, Omaha, Des Moines, Sioux City, Ronceteal	* 6:50 pm
* 8:00 pm	Milwaukee, Green Bay, Marquette, Copper Country	* 7:25 am

The Overland Limited

* 2:00 pm	Omaha, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	* 9:50 am
* 2:00 pm	La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis and Dakota	* 7:50 am
*10:00 pm	Superior and Duluth	* 7:50 am
* 10:00 pm	Janesville, Madison, St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 7:50 am
* 10:00 pm	Milwaukee, Green Bay, Escanaba	* 7:25 am
10:00 pm	Manistique, Sault Ste. Marie	¶ 7:25 am
*11:00 pm	Omaha, Sioux City, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	* 7:50 am
11:00 pm	Mason City, Fox Lake	* 8:50 pm
11:00 pm	Rewarden and Northern Iowa	¶ 6:45 am
† 2:45 am	Milwaukee, Madison, Ashland, Minneapolis, Wausau, Marshfield	at 9:20 pm
* 8:00 am	Beloit, Janesville, Madison, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Superior and Duluth	at 11:45 am
† 8:00 am	La Crosse and Winona	† 5:55 pm
† 8:00 am	Green Bay, Menominee	† 9:20 pm
† 8:00 am	Milwaukee, Sheboygan	† 9:20 pm
† 8:00 am	Marshfield via Merrillan	* 9:40 pm
† 8:00 am	Portage and Milwaukee	Sunday, 7:00 pm.
† 8:00 pm	Elgin, Rockford	† 10:25 am
† 8:00 pm	Milwaukee, Waukesha	† 9:25 pm
† 8:00 pm	Omaha, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	at 9:55 pm
† 8:00 pm	Fond du Chlan, Intermediate	† 1:05 pm
† 8:00 pm	Savanna, Dub. St. Paul	† 7:55 am
† 8:00 pm	Mala, La Mins., S. Fy'l	

The Southwest Limited.

* 9:00 pm	Elgin, Rockford, Beloit, Rock Island, Davenport, Ottumwa, Ex. Sgs., K. C.	* 8:20 am

The Overland Limited

* 6:05 pm	Omaha, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	* 9:25 am
* 6:05 pm	Des Moines, Sioux City	* 8:35 am
* 6:05 pm	Sioux Falls	† 8:35 am
* 6:05 pm	Denver—Ore-Night Train	* 9:35 am
† 6:05 pm	Keeville and Madison	*10:55 am
† 6:05 pm	Beloit, Janesville	† 8:55 pm

The Pioneer Limited.

* 9:30 pm	Minn., St. Paul, Minn'polis, California Express—Oma, Salt Lake, Denver, Los Angeles, and Portland	* 9:00 am
*10:25 pm	Elgin, Dav'n, Rock Isl. Ottumwa, K. C.	* 8:35 am
*10:25 pm	Dubuque, Ia., Minn., Dak.	† 7:55 am
*10:25 pm	Kenosha Intermediate	† 1:40 pm
*10:30 pm	Milw., St. Paul, Minn'polis, Hought'n, Han'n, Calumet	* 7:00 am
*10:30 pm	Fond du Lac, Ripon, Princeton, Neenah, Marquette	* 9:25 pm
10:30 pm	Outagamie, Star Lake	† 7:00 am
10:30 pm	Minn., St. Paul, Minn'polis	* 7:00 am

(a) Milwaukee daily. (x) Ar. Sundays 11:50 a. m.

JEFFERSON.

	Diversey-av., 133 e of Francisco, s f, 50x125, May 3 [G. H. Volker to Gustav Vehrs]	6,500
	Evergreen-av, 200 n w of Kedzie, s w f, 25x125, Sept 28 [H. B. Melms to Clara H. Krause]	2,400
	43d-ct., n 250 n of Irving Park-av., w f, 60x 88, April 29 [C. A. Maltby to Louisa Cottell]	3,300
	46th-st., n 100 s of Rosco-st., w f, 50x100, and o. p., April 15 [M. M. Schaefer to Nora Redmond]	3,000
	San Francisco-av., 78 n of Dunning-st., e f, 28x 125.7, April 29 [C. H. Castle to Hugh E. McGowan]	4,600
	Humboldt-av., s e cor. Spaulding, s f, 50x 150, incumb $10,000, May 3 [Hannah C. Helsing to Herman Riesche]	18,000
	Milwaukee-av., 2 n of Monticello, s w f, 50x120, April 19 [L. Shenfield to E. Szaszkowski]	3,000
	Monticello-av., 148 s of Wayeland-av., w f, 50x 125, March 13 [W. W. Wilcox to Fred H. Gielow]	3,500
	SOUTH CHICAGO.	
	Wabash-av., n e cor Peck-ct., w f, 83.10x 174, incumb $6,000, May 3 [Peter Sammes and agrees to pay as part of consideration, April 29 [Chas. P. Treat of New York City to William C. Seipp]	225,000
	Same ppty, leasehold and interest, April 29 same to same]	1
	Calumet-av., 140 e of 25th-st., s f, 24x54, April 22 [A. Gimbel to Joseph Oppenheimer]	5,000
	Emerald-av., 167 s of 24th-st., e f, 25x124½, May 2 [A. Lubeke to John Darcy]	1,300
	5th-av., 376 s of 31st-st., s f, 22x126, April 27 [F. H. Wegner to Geo. W. Wilson]	1,950

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

EASTERN ROADS.

*Daily. §Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. †Ex. Sunday. ¶Ex. Monday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route."

Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st., Auditorium and Great Northern Hotels, Palmer House, and stations 18th-st. and Park Row, 22d-st. and 39th-st., Grand Park, 63d-st.

November 27, 1904.

Lv. Chicago		Ar. Chicago
* 10.30 am	Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Jackson, Ann Arbor, Detroit, St. Thomas, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, New York, Boston, and Eastern Pts.	* 7.30 am
‡x 5.00 pm		‡x 4.30 pm
‡x11.55 pm		‡ 8.15 pm
		‡x 7.45 am

(Trains marked "x" pass Niagara Falls.)

Detroit Night Express	* 10.00 pm	* 7.30 am
Kalamazoo and Jackson	† 10.00 pm	† 10.10 pm
Detroit and Main Line points	† 4.45 am	† 4.40 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.25 pm	† 11.10 am
Lansing, Owosso, Saginaw	‡ 11.55 pm	‡ 7.25 am
City, and Saginaw Division points	† 10.00 pm	† 4.50 pm
	‡ 11.55 pm	‡ 9.20 pm
Jackson and Air Line Div. Points	† 10.00 pm	† 4.40 pm
Via Grand Rapids & Indiana	‡ 5.00 pm	‡ 9.25 am
Grand Rapids, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, and Mackinaw	† 4.45 am	* 7.30 am
	‡ 5.15 pm	‡ 10.55 pm
	‡11.55 pm	‡ 7.25 am
Grand Rapids and Traverse City	† 4.45 am	
	† 1.15 pm	† 4.40 pm
	‡11.55 pm	‡ 7.30 am

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE—CHICAGO UNION passenger station, Adams, Canal, and Madison sts. Ticket offices at station and at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
	Fort Wayne and Alliance	* 7:35 am
	Indianapolis and Louisville	* 7:35 am
	Dayton and Cincinnati	*5:30 pm
	Columbus, Balto., and Wash	*5:06 pm
	Philadelphia and New York	*6:06 pm
	The Manhattan Limited	* 9:00 pm
	Pittsburg and Washington	* 4:00 pm
	Philadelphia and New York	* 2:00 pm
	Philadelphia and Washington	* 6:45 pm
	Philadelphia and New York	* 8:25 am
	The Pennsylvania Limited	* 6:00 pm
	Continental and Washington	* 8:25 am
	Philadelphia and New York	* 8:25 am
	Pgh., Youngstown & W. Castle	* 7:35 am
	Columbus, Pgh., and the east	* 9:00 pm
	Cincinnati and Dayton	* 8:40 pm
	Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm
	Pittsburg and the east	*11:45 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and B. & A. Rys.—La Salle-st. station, Van Buren and La Salle-sts., and 31st-st. station. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Day Express	* 7:00 am
	Buffalo, Albany, New York	* 8:30 am
	New York & Boston Special	* 7:50 am
	20th Century Limited	*12:30 pm
	New England Express	* 2:00 pm
	Buffalo and the East	* 3:00 pm
	Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm
	Elkhart Accommodation	* 5:35 pm
	Cleveland	* 8:30 pm
	Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Charleston, W. Va., New York	*10:30 pm
	Buffalo and Boston	* 3:00 am

PERE MARQUETTE—GRAND CENTRAL STATION, Harrison-st. and 5th-av. City office, 206 S. Clark-st. Ticket offices in Auditorium Hotel and Annex, Great Northern, Palmer, and Sherman House. Suburban stations: Englewood (Union Station), Grand Crossing and South Chicago (Pennsylvania Stations).

Leave.		Arrive.
	Grand Rapids and Northern Michigan	* 7:50 am
	Grand Rapids Flyer	†12:00 n'n
	Grand Rapids Express	† 4:40 pm
	Grand Rapids Night Express	*11:55 pm

St. Joseph, South Haven, Fullman, Fri. and Sat. only. 12:30 pm

Parlor and cafe cars in all day trains. Sleeping car through to Grand Rapids in night express, open at 9:00 p. m.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RY.—City office, 109 Adams-st. Phone Cent. 2087. Dearborn station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Phone Har. 7705.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Streator, Galesburg, Ft. Mad'n	† 6:02 pm
	Streator-Pekin Express	† 9:40 am
	Kansas City, Colorado, Texas	* 6:00 pm
	California Fast Mail (Mexico)	* 9:40 am
	California Express	* 7:50 am
	THE CALIFORNIA LIMITED—Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco	* 7:30 pm

EASTERN ROADS.

GRAND TRUNK RY. SYSTEM — DEARBORN Station, Phone Har. 795. City Ticket Office, cor. Clark-st. and Jackson-blvd. Phone Har. 1909.

All trains stop at 47th-st.

Leave.		Arrive.
	New York and Philadelphia	*11:05 am
	Niagara Falls, the Grand	*11:30 pm
	Trunk-Lehigh Valley route	* 8:15 pm
	Toronto, Montreal, Portland	* 3:02 pm
	Boston Express	* 8:15 pm
	Detroit and Mt. Clemens	† 11:05 am
		† 8:15 pm
	Saginaw and Bay City	† 11:05 am
		* 8:15 pm
	Local, Michigan stations	† 8:32 am
	Local, Pemeterles and Harvey	†12:02 pm
	Local, Valparaiso	† 4:02 pm

MONON ROUTE — DEPOT, DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices, 184 Clark-st. and principal hotels. Phone Central 2057.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 2:45 am
	Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am
	Indianapolis, Cincin., Dayton	*12:00 n'n
	Indianapolis, Cincin., Dayton	*12:00 n'n
	Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm
	Lafayette and Louisville	* 3:20 pm
	Indianapolis, Cincin., Dayton	* 9:00 pm
	French Lick and W. B. Spgs	* 8:30 am
	Lafayette and Bedford	*12:00 n'n
	French Lick & W. Baden Spgs	12:00 n'n
	French Lick and W. B. Spgs	* 9:00 pm

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R.—La Salle-st. station, Van Buren and La Salle-sts. All trains daily.

Leave.		Arrive.
	New York and Boston Express	* 2:30 pm
	New York Express	* 2:30 pm
	New York and Boston Express	* 9:15 pm

City ticket offices, 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. Phone Central 2057.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENTRAL, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Ticket offices, 244 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Local Express	* 1:15 am
	Chicago-New York Limited	*10:40 am
	N. Y. Wash., & Phila. Ltd.	* 3:30 pm
	Columbus and Wheeling Ex.	* 8:00 pm
	Cleveland and Pittsburg Ex.	*10:30 pm

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STATION, 12th-st. and Park-row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, 63d-sts. Ticket offices, 238 Clark and Auditorium.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*9:00 am
	Louisville	*9:00 am
	Cincinnati and Washington	*1:00 pm
	Lafayette and Louisville	*3:30 pm
	Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*8:30 pm
	Bluffton, Kansas City, Atchison, and Leavenworth	* 7:00 am
	Illinois-Missouri Express	
	For Quincy, Brookfield, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Atchison, and Leavenworth	* 7:00 am
	Illinois Local—Chicago to Mendota, Buda, Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy	† 2:20 pm
	Kansas City [†], Canton [†], Vermont [†], Moline [†], Davenport [†], Rock Island [†], Clinton [†], Illinois Local—Chicago to Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford, Freeport	† 6:10 pm
	Northern Illinois Local—Chicago to Rochelle, Oregon, Freeport, Dubuque, Winona [†], Illinois Local—Chicago to Mendota, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford, Freeport, Sterling	† 2:20 pm
		†10:35 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RY.—CITY office, 109 Adams-st. Phone Cent. 2087. Dearborn station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Phone Har. 7705.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Streator, Galesburg, Ft. Mad'n	† 6:02 pm
	Streator-Pekin Express	† 9:40 am
	Kansas City, Colorado, Texas	* 6:00 pm
	California Fast Mail (Mexico)	* 9:40 am
	California Express	* 7:50 am
	THE CALIFORNIA LIMITED—Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco	* 7:30 pm

EASTERN ROADS.

GRAND TRUNK RY. SYSTEM — DEARBORN Station, Phone Har. 795. City Ticket Office, cor. Clark-st. and Jackson-blvd. Phone Har. 1909.

All trains stop at 47th-st.

Leave.		Arrive.
	New York and Philadelphia	*11:05 am
	Niagara Falls, the Grand	*11:30 pm
	Trunk-Lehigh Valley route	* 8:15 pm
	Toronto, Montreal, Portland	* 3:02 pm
	Boston Express	* 8:15 pm
	Detroit and Mt. Clemens	† 11:05 am
		† 8:15 pm
	Saginaw and Bay City	† 11:05 am
		* 8:15 pm
	Local, Michigan stations	† 8:32 am
	Local, Pemeterles and Harvey	†12:02 pm
	Local, Valparaiso	† 4:02 pm

MONON ROUTE — DEPOT, DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices, 184 Clark-st. and principal hotels. Phone Central 2057.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 2:45 am
	Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am
	Indianapolis, Cincin., Dayton	*12:00 n'n
	Indianapolis, Cincin., Dayton	*12:00 n'n
	Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm
	Lafayette and Louisville	* 3:20 pm
	Indianapolis, Cincin., Dayton	* 9:00 pm
	French Lick and W. B. Spgs	* 8:30 am
	Lafayette and Bedford	*12:00 n'n
	French Lick & W. Baden Spgs	12:00 n'n
	French Lick and W. B. Spgs	* 9:00 pm

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R.—La Salle-st. station, Van Buren and La Salle-sts. All trains daily.

Leave.		Arrive.
	New York and Boston Express	* 2:30 pm
	New York Express	* 2:30 pm
	New York and Boston Express	* 9:15 pm

City ticket offices, 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. Phone Central 2057.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENTRAL, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Ticket offices, 244 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Local Express	* 1:15 am
	Chicago-New York Limited	*10:40 am
	N. Y. Wash., & Phila. Ltd.	* 3:30 pm
	Columbus and Wheeling Ex.	* 8:00 pm
	Cleveland and Pittsburg Ex.	*10:30 pm

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STATION, 12th-st. and Park-row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, 63d-sts. Ticket offices, 238 Clark and Auditorium.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*9:00 am
	Louisville	*9:00 am
	Cincinnati and Washington	*1:00 pm
	Lafayette and Louisville	*3:30 pm
	Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*8:30 pm
	Bluffton, Kansas City, Atchison, and Leavenworth	* 7:00 am
	Illinois-Missouri Express	
	For Quincy, Brookfield, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Atchison, and Leavenworth	* 7:00 am
	Illinois Local—Chicago to Mendota, Buda, Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy	† 2:20 pm
	Kansas City [†], Canton [†], Vermont [†], Moline [†], Davenport [†], Rock Island [†], Clinton [†], Illinois Local—Chicago to Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford, Freeport	† 6:10 pm
	Northern Illinois Local—Chicago to Rochelle, Oregon, Freeport, Dubuque, Winona [†], Illinois Local—Chicago to Mendota, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford, Freeport, Sterling	† 2:20 pm
		†10:35 am

TWO TORRENS SALES MADE

DOWNTOWN AND ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY IS TRANSFERRED.

Premises at 183-187 Fifth Avenue Pass from Gen. Henry Strong to A. E. and Fred A. Wells for $140,000—Bank Is Buyer of Southeast Corner of Sixty-third Street and Yale Avenue at a Consideration of $50,000—Other Deals.

Two transfers under the Torrens system, one involving a central business holding, and with an aggregate consideration of $190,000, were filed for record yesterday.

One comprised the premises at 183-187 Fifth avenue, which were sold by Gen. Henry Strong to Addison E. and Fred A. Wells for $140,000. The other comprised the office building property at the southeast corner of Yale avenue and Sixty-third street, which was conveyed by Christian H. Vehmeyer to the Englewood State bank for $50,000.

The Strong property is 110 feet south of Monroe street, west front, has ground dimensions of 60x90 feet, and is improved with a six story building, the upper floors of which are devoted to light manufacturing. The board of review valued the property at $120,000. The property was registered by Gen. Strong in November, 1901.

The Englewood property has ground dimensions of 82x65 feet and the building is a four story and basement structure.

Purchase by William C. Seipp.

The sale by Charles P. Treat to William C. Seipp of the property at the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court for $225,000 has been closed. The property fronts 83.10 feet, with a depth of 174 feet and recently was leased to J. P. Brooke.

William L. Bush has sold to John E. Decker 577x180 feet, at the southwest corner of Park and Forty-seventh avenues, for $25,000, with incumbrance of $7,000.

Hannah C. Helsing has sold to Herman Riesch the flat property at the northwest corner of Humboldt and Spaulding avenues. 50x150 feet, for $25,000, with incumbrance of $10,000.

Loans of a Day.

Greenebaum Sons have made a loan of $54,000, five years, at 5 per cent, to Clark & Trainer on 171x94 feet at the southeast corner of Bowen and Ellis avenues, with new three story apartment building.

The same firm made a loan of $36,000, five years, at 5 per cent, to Charles P. Fairbanks on 80x100 feet at the southeast corner of Vincennes avenue and Forty-third street, with new store and flat building.

An unusual loan by reason of the low rate for the small amount was made by Edgar M. Snow & Co. The loan was $10,000, ten years, at 4 per cent, with prepayment privileges at the end of two years. It is secured on an undivided one-third interest in the land at the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and South Water street, 140x44 feet.

Real Estate Transfers.

ROGERS PARK.

Clark-st., N. s e cor. Lunt-av., w f, 72x175, April 28 [Thos. A. Collins et al. to Frank A. Turner] $15,000

Columbia-av., n e cor Southport, s f, 626x 150, April 29 [Franklin H. Doland to Henry C. Koch] 1

Same ppty, April 29 [H. F. Koch to Colonel E. Russell] 1,500

Touhy-av., 176 w of W. Ravenswood Park, s f, 25x160, May 3 [The Reliable Savings and L. assn. to Olga L. Richmond] 1

LAKE VIEW.

Addison-st., 118 w of Racine-av., n f, 20x 125, incumb $4,000, April 1 [W. C. Goodwin to John M. Daniels] 6,750

Briar-pl., 87½ e of State-ct., s f, 37½x125, April 6 [F. J. Knight to Carolyn C. Woodruff] 5,000

Clark-st., s e cor. Sunnyside-av., w f, 80x 129, April 12 [N. T. Hand to Frank S. Nilles] 5,000

Clybourn-av., 100 n w of Paulina-st., s w f, 25x150, March 21 [H. H. Fischer to Joseph Sychenwald] 4,600

Lincoln-av., 75 s e of Wilson, s w f, 25x125, April 1 [J. A. Palmer to Herman Marth] 2,000

Oakley-av., 75 s of Belden-av., e f, 25x125, April 1 [S. Brown Jr. to Peter Gottfried] 1,604

Paulina-st., 203 n of Byron-av., e f, 37½x 125, May 1 [A. Kahy et al. by M. in C. to Elizabeth Rohs] 1,600

Perry-st., 57 n of Waveland-av., e f, 26x125, April 24 [O. Charles to Albert N. Charles] 1,400

Robey-st., 250 s of George-st., w f, 50x100, April 27 [F. Jankowski to Bernhard Letz] 1,500

Summerdale-av., 141 w of Southport, n f, 80 x125, April 11 [F. Mark to Geo. Wellington-av., 241 e of Robey-st., s f, 25x 125, incumb $1,000, May 7 [Est. of C. Miller to Adolfina Miller] 1,400

JEFFERSON.

Diversey-av., 133 e of Francisco, s f, 50x125, May 3 [G. H. Volker to Gustav Vehrs] 6,500

Evergreen-av, 200 n w of Kedzie, s w f, 25x 125, Sept 28 [H. B. Melms to Clara H. Krause] 2,400

43d-ct., n 250 n of Irving Park-av., w f, 60x 88, April 29 [C. A. Maltby to Louisa Cottell] 3,300

46th-st., n 100 s of Rosco-st., w f, 50x100, and o. p., April 15 [M. M. Schaefer to Nora Redmond] 3,000

San Francisco-av., 78 n of Dunning-st., e f, 28x 125.7, April 29 [C. H. Castle to Hugh E. McGowan] 4,600

Humboldt-av., s e cor. Spaulding, s f, 50x 150, incumb $10,000, May 3 [Hannah C. Helsing to Herman Riesche] 18,000

Milwaukee-av., 2 n of Monticello, s w f, 50x120, April 19 [L. Shenfield to E. Szaszkowski] 3,000

Monticello-av., 148 s of Wayeland-av., w f, 50x 125, March 13 [W. W. Wilcox to Fred H. Gielow] 3,500

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Wabash-av., n e cor Peck-ct., w f, 83.10x 174, incumb $6,000, May 3 [Peter Sammes and agrees to pay as part of consideration, April 29 [Chas. P. Treat of New York City to William C. Seipp] 225,000

Same ppty, leasehold and interest, April 29 same to same] 1

Calumet-av., 140 e of 25th-st., s f, 24x54, April 22 [A. Gimbel to Joseph Oppenheimer] 5,000

Emerald-av., 167 s of 24th-st., e f, 25x124½, May 2 [A. Lubeke to John Darcy] 1,300

5th-av., 376 s of 31st-st., s f, 22x126, April 27 [F. H. Wegner to Geo. W. Wilson] 1,950

Irving-av., 100 n of 52d-st., w f, 25x125, May 1 [W. Goeder to Wilhelm Strutzenberg] 2,500

Leavitt-st., 225 s of 53d-st., s f, 24x124, May 3 [M. Dowling to Albert Mueller] 1,300

Prairie-av., 149 n of 52d-st., 25x126, incumb. $4,000, May 1 [J. Bailey to Jacob Bauer] 7,500

Stewart-av., 90 n of 21st-st., e f, 25x107, April 29 [H. H. Drueck to John McCluskey] 1,700

24th-st., 100 w of Canal, s f, 25x125, May 1 [W. Hargan to Nicholas Michels] 2,000

Same ppty, May 4 [N. Michels to Hansell-Elcock Co.] 2,950

31st-pl., s s of Mossrest-st., s f, 24x120, incumb. $1,500, May 3 [T. Hopke et al. to Frank Sztuka] 5,700

Wentworth-av., 208 n of 22d-st., w f, 15x120, May 2 [John La Burke to Benedetti Morelli] 14,500

HYDE PARK.

Drexel-av., 196 n of 60th-st., s f, 20x125, May 4 [W. Jacobs to Emil W. Cassell] 5,800

Indiana-av., 178 e of 41st-st., w f, 20x160 1-3, May 4 [L. Conner to Geo. E. Humone] 3,500

Woodlawn-av., 297 s of 49th-st., w f, 45x119, May 4 [A. W. Green, trustee, to Chas. E. Scribner] 7,600

Woodlawn-av., 216 s of 49th-st., w f, 50x170, May 4 [same to Benj. H. Conkling] 9,500

Woodlawn-av., 45½ s of 49th-st., w f, 92x170, May 4 [Allison W. Green, trustee, to James Cockburn] 11,250

CALUMET.

116th-st., 75 e of Clark, s f, 45x126, April 29 [J. Mullak to S. Switzky] 1,100

Washington Heights, p. s. 4, Sec. 25, 37, 15 and 16, R. 14, April 21 [A. Parker to John W. Casey] 4,500

Washington Heights, p. s. 1, Sec. 26, 37, 15, July 25, 1904 [L. F. Post to John Sanders] 1,500

NORTH CHICAGO.

Dearborn-av., 214 n of Division-st., w f, 27.9x132, March 15 [Mary Ludwig et al. to Mary Ludwig] 9,000

Dearborn-st., 66 s of 48C, 22x120, April 20 [Edward G. Halle to John F. Nyman] 15,000

Hoyne-av., 300 n of Kosciusko-st., w f, 25x 125, April 30 [Mary Mosiej to John Kijek] 2,000

Lincoln-av., 121 s e of Wisconsin-st., s w f, 22x100, m. or l., April 17 [G. E. Poltimer to John Neuhaus] 25,000

Wisland-st., 219 s of North-av., w f, 25x107, May 2 [K. Ludwig to Paul Koenig] 4,600

LAKE.

Halsted-st., 58 s of 54th, w f, 25x125, April 22 [A. Nathan to Lottie F. Smith] 2,500

Harvard-av., 107 s of 73d-st., w f, 58 1-3x 121.4, April 13 [A. J. Miller to Emma E. Christie] 1,625

Lafayette-av., 125 n of 60th-st., e f, 25x175, incumb. $1,300, April 18 [T. B. Marston to Myrtle O. Leslie] 2,600

Lincoln-st., 350 s of 52d, e f, 20x124.8, May 1 [J. Skoda to Katerina Zitek] 1,300

Parnell-av., 182 s of 59th-st., w f, 24x124, April 15 [J. J. Sheridan to Hugh Russell]

Paulina-st., 66 n of 48th, w f, 25x124½, April 27 [M. Trzebiatowski to Stanislaus Wojcik] 1,800

Princeton-av., s e cor 74th-st., w f, 33x120, April 18 [Chicago Title and Trust bank by as signee, to Jennie Z. Walton] 4,000

Princeton-av., 220 n of 58th-st., e f, 20x117, May 3 [M. Schroeder to Pauline Groschel] 3,800

Sangamon-st., 626 s of 68th, w f, 87½x124½, April 12 [R. O. Greenwood to Clara A. Osberry] 2,000

67th-st., 110 w of Union-av., s f, 50x88, May 1 [G. F. Batchelder to Anna A. Cleary] 2,750

Union-av., 166 s of 72d-st., e f, 22x124½, April 26 [C. Kruse to Adelheid Kruse] 1

Winchester-av., 240 n of 48th-st., e f, 25x 124.8, May 2 [J. Silber to Barbara Satek] 2,500

Yale-av., 239 s of 65th-st., w f, 39¼x140, May 4 [M. A. Hoey to Mary J. Pervier] 4,500

WEST CHICAGO.

Adams-st., 216 w of Ashland-av., s f, 37½x 158, May 3 [N. B. Rice to Aaron C. Wendell] 6,500

Blue Island-av., s e cor 12th-pl., s f, 30x120, incumb. $4,000, May 1 [E. Hofberg to Abe Goldblatt] 8,250

Canalport-av., 196 w of 18-st., s e f, 25x 165th-st., April 29 [C. H. Watkins to Imrich Duris] 4,600

Division-st., 35 w of Campbell-av., n f, 16½ x120, May 3 [H. Hinsche to Hannah C. Helsing] 6,000

18th-st., 148 w of Hoyne-av., s f, 24x125, April 28 [F. Sodka to Jan Duda] 3,250

Ewing-st., 216 w of Halsted, n f, 25.7½x 103½, April 29 [C. H. Sharer to Antonio Pontarelli] 3,225

Gladys-av., 150 w of S. 52d, s f, 22x124.8, May 4 [J. Mackin to Margaret E. Cowan]

Gresham-st., 101 s of Springfield-av., e f, 24x 101.8, May 3 [P. Cross to Chas. F. Gallagher] 1,250

Harrison-st., w cor of S. 41st-ct., s f, 25x100, incumb. $2,200, May 2 [S. M. Gunderson to Mary A. Chisholm] 6,100

Huron-st., 72 e of Hamlin-av., s f, 20x122, Feb. 25 [C. Peterson to Frederick A. Cassell] 2,500

Indiana-av., 178 e of 41st-st., w f, 20x160 1-3, May 4 [L. Conner to Geo. E. Humone] 3,500

Woodlawn-av., 297 s of 49th-st., w f, 45x119, May 4 [A. W. Green, trustee, to Chas. E. Scribner] 7,600

Woodlawn-av., 216 s of 49th-st., w f, 50x170, May 4 [same to Benj. H. Conkling] 9,500

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Lafayette-av.,

STATUS IS GOOD.

REVIEW OF R. G. DUN & IS ENCOURAGING.

end of the Strike Is the rtunate Drawback in the District, but Even This Has ented an Improvement in —Business Generally Ex- Healthy Tone—Wholesale ons of Satisfactory Volume

Review of Trade in the Chi- published by R. G. Dun & Co.'s ency, will say:

changes, approaching closely ng proportions, fewer commer- firmness in values of staples, cretion of new demands bus- exhibits good tone. The one rawback is the further spread ters' strike, but even this has an improvement in deliveries. turing and building interests basis, with increasing assur- activity and more disposition ew enterprises and extensions investments of capital.

ed gratifying agricultural out- materially to trade confidence, reflect increased consumption es throughout the interior, and ailings made some gain in sea- Wholesale transactions have factory volume in the leading tments being called for on both try needs.

road Traffic Is Good.

affic has maintained recently notwithstanding lessened mar- products due to rush in spring ipts of grain were under last exceeded those of a year ago 20 the shipments increased more f. Live stock arrivals show rs and a higher average of h hides and wool the receipts rkable increase over those of k last year.

ing departments continue well oduction and the aggregate of gs included requirements for Furnace output now is in re- third quarter, finished steel of n enormous consumption, and branches are forced to greater ending operations in building

hides, 7,215,154 pounds, are un- and compare with 7,131,619 eek and 3,315,060 pounds a year g requirements have continued and the hides market shows th dealings and value. Leath- was in good demand, the leath- ng well employed and footwear request for fall delivery. ings, $222,812,511, exceed those ponding week last year by 8.3

orted in Chicago district num- t 24 last week and 21 a year ago.

r Only Check to Trade.

May 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s of trade tomorrow will say: rregularities provided the only ness, but on the whole the out- uraging. The special jobbing e attracted a large attendance, rpassed expectations. Textile e in a better position than t date. Footwear factories in are well engaged, and there is in the forces at work in the rtments of the iron and steel ide from the Chicago strike ptionally little friction between abor, many higher wage scales ect this week. Traffic returns ntained, railway earnings for g last year's by 10.5 per cent. gation is heavy. Foreign com- port alone for the last week of $3,159,554.

his week in the United States ast 204 last week, 204 the pre- and 207 the corresponding week. failures in Canada number 22, t week, 21 the preceding week, ear."

Building Trade Activity.

e tomorrow will say: rht be termed a breathing spell n in numerous lines of trade and ing the advent of settled weathe l material is eagerly bid for, ers for railway cars guarantees the mills for months to come trades and allied lines, such as ware, paints, and glass, are ng the business of their lives. d untouched by the usual May sturbances.

cluding flour, exports for week 4 are 1,279,864 bushels, against year. From July 1 to date the 53,588,094 bushels, against 122, ear. Corn exports are 2,716,679 inst 1,885,766 last week, 523,451 From July 1 to date the exports 69,979,087 bushels, against 40,-

Clearings of the Week.

ving table, compiled by Brad- the bank clearings at the prin- for the week ended on May 4, centage of increase and decrease with the corresponding week

		Percentage Increase.
	$2,388,252,112	102.3
	220,996,104	7.4
	205,700,000	46.2
	171,200,259	66.2
	50,350,617	24.4
	44,844,332	22.1
	37,414,449	22.6
	23,078,256	3.4
	24,480,353	19.4
	21,453,622	8.6
	15,919,780	9.9
	19,747,540	11.0
	16,228,240	10.9
	12,605,451	7
	11,948,501	16.0
	7,951,806	12.4
	8,049,565	
	7,839,000	15 f
	6,584,698	40.4
	7,287,668	
	5,962,770	5.6
	6,717,776	3.0
	4,539,679	10.4
	4,203,197	
	5,272,596	41.7
	6,132,251	35.7
	5,279,400	14.8
	5,054,336	30.5
	5,570,000	22.2
	3,690,404	40.7
	5,423,180	37.4
	3,841,000	31.7
	5,339,281	87.9
	3,411,328	21.2
	3,021,127	31.1
	3,806,000	25.1
	4,656,138	36.2
	3,091,000	14.6
	3,633,043	2.1
	3,061,641	27.5
	2,979,092	31.0
	2,645,088	
	3,947,086	49.6
	2,176,384	
	2,814,337	10.0
	1,619,624	
	1,598,619	9.0
	1,608,930	32.0
	2,716,697	61.4
	1,694,141	43.1
	1,357,491	16.8
	1,503,000	16.3
	1,648,628	23.9
	1,726,748	8.3
	1,053,000	30.1
	1,327,419	8.1
	1,245,722	2.8
	1,319,043	3.6
	1,060,435	3.9
	1,005,541	2.0
	1,125,128	6.0
	1,004,857	31.4
	1,030,732	12.8
	984,413	32.0
	1,196,585	40.5
	957,929	7.4
	938,877	39.5
	773,700	9.0
	1,075,284	38.5
	578,499	1.9
	588,700	
	626,000	15.3
	525,623	49.1
	683,693	12.3
	724,574	
	420,885	8.6
	404,306	5.0
	455,888	9.9
	377,467	8.6
	267,044	
	404,678	
	570,475	13.7
	12,149,207	
	9,680,000	45.7
	$3,470,324,208	69.0
	1,081,972,094	23.9

CANADA.

	$ 27,054,639	20.7
	22,243,886	46.7
	7,406,053	15.8
	2,710,707	
	1,786,976	
	1,605,413	18.5
	1,843,870	6.8
	1,417,359	
	1,080,123	
	1,061,000	
	811,118	
	68,510,790	27.5

...in totals because containing other ...rious.
...c's.
...1 in cash.

HARD TUSSLE IN WHEAT.

LOCAL BULLS AND BEARS TOSS PRICES UP AND DOWN.

Advantage at Close Is with the Sellers, Prices Moderately Lower, Trade Small in Volume, and Outside Interest Light, Crop Prospects the Main Consideration—Corn and Oats Show Some Strength—Light Hog Run Causes Advance in Provisions.

Trade in wheat was largely local and professional and not important in volume, with neither the bulls nor the bears able to accomplish much in the way of effecting price changes. What advantage there was remained with the bears finally, for the close was 1/8c lower for July and 1/4@3/8c lower for September, with the May unchanged at 91 3/4@92c bid. The July lost 1/2@3/4c early on the selling out of one or two local lines bought the day before.

But under 83c there was a lack of commission offerings and a moderate commission demand, which forced covering by pit shorts and ran the market up to 83 1/4c. Advances proved as difficult to maintain as declines, and the price slipped off again, closing at 83 1/4c sellers. The September range was from 79 1/4c to 79 3/4c, the close at 79 3/4c sellers. The May range was from 90 1/4c to 92c.

Complaints from the southwest that the Kansas crop had lost all its early advantage in the point of time because of the cold, dry weather, and that there was now more danger of a late harvest than hope of an early one, with reports of rust from Texas and from southern Illinois, disturbed timid bears, and there was some buying for both southwest and northwest account. But southwestern markets, both St. Louis and Kansas City, were lower for the new crop months, although higher for the May.

Flour Demand Dull Again.

The recent improvement in the flour demand seems to have disappeared with the advance in prices necessitated by the gain in cash wheat values, reports from Minneapolis confirming the experience of local millers in this regard. There was a moderate milling demand here, with total sales of 30,000 bu. Minneapolis messages called the demand slow, except for choice wheat. Stocks there were estimated to decrease 925,000 bu for the week and at Duluth to decrease 300,000 bu. Local receipts were small, 12 cars inspected in, against 23 a year ago, and only 5 estimated, while primary receipts were less than last year, 137,000 bu, compared with 142,000 bu. There were 50,000 bu contract wheat turned out of private houses and 103,000 bu inspected out of store for shipment. Clearances of flour were 34,000 bu. Argentine shipments were about as estimated, 3,512,000 bu, compared with 1,040,000 bu the previous week and 3,202,000 bu a year ago. Liverpool prices were firm, however, steady to 1/4d higher on a continued French demand for cargoes and small Argentine shipments to the united kingdom. The Paris market was up 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c, the greatest advance in the May, and New York messages said there was a French inquiry there for prices.

There was a slightly larger trade in May, owing to the changing of several good sized lots, Knight-Donnelley selling about 400,000 bu, half of which was taken by Love and some by Sickel-Roberts. The feature of the early trade in July was selling by Ware and by Kidston. Friedman was a seller of September. There was buying of July by Patten, Frazier, Lake, Pringle-Fitch-Rankin, and Scott-Monohan.

Bulls in Control in Corn.

May bulls were still in control of the corn market, keeping the price within a narrow range, but leading it a little higher. May sold from 47 3/8c to 48 3/8@48 1/4c and closed at 48 1/4c bid, a net gain of 3/4c. The July and September gained 1/2c, largely on covering induced by the strength in May. Receipts continue light, 37 cars in and 64 estimated, while primary receipts were only 100,000 bu, compared with 408,000 bu a year ago and with clearances of 393,000 bu. Country selling of corn, which had been larger the day before, dropped off again, bids having gone out on a lower basis, but there were requests from several Illinois points for bids, indicating that some country holders are beginning to think of selling. The ample market was steady to 1/4c lower in spite of the light receipts. The shipping demand was moderate, with sales of 250,000 bu. Clearances were 393,000 bu for the day and 2,715,000 bu for the week. Export sales of 56,000 bu at the seaboard were reported. Bartlett-Frazier bid up the May at times but had it for sale on the bulges. They were quoted free sellers in Milwaukee. May was sold also by Pringle-Fitch-Rankin and Fowler, Armour, and McReynolds disposed of some small lots, and Ware-Leland had some to buy. Argentine shipments were 1,216,000 bu, compared with 350,000 bu last year. Liverpool futures were up 1/4d.

Cash Demand Helps Oats.

Oats were stronger on the late improvement in the shipping demand from the east, which has been encouraged by a reduction in rail rate and on covering by belated hedging shorts from the northwest. May gaining 3/8c and July and September up a trifle. There were 70 cars in and 71 estimated and the cash market was strong on the light receipts. Shipping sales were 275,000 bu. Seaboard clearances were 196,000 bu.

Cudahys Buy Lard.

Higher hogs, small receipts at the yards, and firmness in corn gave provisions a firm tone, and resulted in final gains of 2 1/2@5c in pork and lard and 2 1/2@7 1/2c in ribs. The carrying charges narrowed a shade in pork, but were slightly wider in lard and ribs. The chief support of the market came from Cudahy Packing company, the buying mainly of lard and ribs, and selling was led by the smaller packers. Local hog receipts were 14,000 head, and 11,000 are estimated for today. Prices at the yards were 5@10c higher.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
Articles.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Flour, brls.	13,000	16,715	10,053	11,818
Flour, bu.	28,000	28,000	52,008	24,928
Wheat, bu.	42,400	237,900	101,208	125,002
Corn, bu.	310,200	92,800	270,265	116,414
Oats, bu.	1,000	3,600	754	2,610
Rye, bu.	46,611	41,400	5,617	2,336
Barley, bu.	44,847	23,000	78,746	38,450
Timothy, lbs.	37,500	27,500	15,872	20,240
Clover, lbs.	41,200	112,000	62,826	15,010
Pork, brls.		1,800		1,904
Lard, lbs.	25,000	25,000	50,000	112,000
Meats, lbs.	1,422,927	531,000	1,408,202	2,016,880
Ribs, lbs.		5,610		5,751
Dressed hogs, lbs.	612,560	668,163	1,525,907	3,878,690

Pork, brls.	12		127	71		
Lard, lbs.	285,665	26,876	282,040	574,490		

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	Standard.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat.	2	5	...	...	7
Spring wheat.	1	...	3	1	5
Corn.	2	12	20	37	71
Oats.	5	15	49	10	79
Rye.	1	...	...	...	1
Barley.	...	...	4	16	20
Totals.	11	15	76	47	149

Inspected out: Wheat—No. 2 hard, 76,666 bu; No. 3 red, 1,000 bu; No. 2 red, 1,800 bu; No. 1 northern, 20,800 bu. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 28,300 bu; No. 3 white, 25,450 bu; No. 2, 86,000 bu; No. 3, 148,730 bu. Oats—Standard, 41,125 bu. Loaded from unlicensed elevators: Wheat—No. 2 hard, 11 cars and 20,000 bu; No. 2 red, 12 cars; No. 3 red, 1 car; No. 1 northern, 3 cars. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 1 car; No. 3 yellow, 14 cars; No. 2 white, 4 cars; No. 3 white, 15 cars; No. 2, 16 cars; No. 3, 27 cars; No. 4, 11 cars. Oats—No. 2 white, 1 car; No. 3, white clipped, 1 car; No. 3 white, 8 cars; No. 4 white, 4 cars; No. 2, 3 cars; standard, 5 cars. Rye—No. 2, 1 car.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Firm. Hard spring [favorite brands], $5.80; hard patents [in wood], $4.80@4.90; straight [export bags], $4.60@4.70; hard winter [export bags], $3.60@3.70; soft winter patents [export bags], $4.70@4.80; straight, $4.50@4.60; hard winter patents [export bags], $4.60; clear [export bags], $3.70@4.20; rye flour, brls, $4.00@4.35; sacks, $3.80@4.10.

WINTER WHEAT—Quiet and steady. Sales in store and to go: Mixed lots, 55,000 bu on p. t. Free on board: No. 2 red, 91c; No. 3 hard, 89 1/2c.

SPRING WHEAT—Steady. Sales in store and to go: Mixed lots, 25,000 bu on p. t. Free on board: No. 4, 6,000 bu at 81c.

CORN—Steady to 1/2c lower. Sales in store and to go: No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, 275,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 3 yellow, 40 1/2c; No. 4, 47 1/4c. Sales on track and free on board: No 3 grade, 45@46c; No. 4, 46@48 1/2c; No. 3, 48c; No. 3 yellow, 49 1/4@50c. Billed through: No grade, 42c; No. 4, 46 1/4@48c; No. 3, 48c; No. 3 yellow, 49@49 1/4c; No. 2 yellow, 49 1/4@50c; No. 3 white, 48 3/4@49c; No. 2 white, 49@49c.

OATS—Steady to 1/4c lower. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4 white, 29 3/4@31 1/4c; No. 3 white, 30@32 1/2c; standard, 31 1/4@32c; No. 2, 29 1/2@30c; No. 2 white, 32@32 1/2c. Billed through: No. 3 white, 30@30 1/2c; standard, 31@31 1/2c; No. 2, 29 1/2c; No. 2 white, 31 1/4c.

RYE—Steady. Sales free on board: No. 2, 73c.

BARLEY—Steady. Sales free on board: Screenings, 25@37 1/2c; barley, 40@48 1/2c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Cash lots: Mess pork, $12.05@12.10; lard, $7.15@7.17 1/2; ribs, $7.00@7.12 1/2, according to weight.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. Prices quotable as follows: Beef hams, $18.00@19.00; extra mess beef, $9.50@10.00; plate beef, $10.50@11.50; extra plate beef, $11.00@12.00. Tallow steady at 5 1/2@5 1/2c for edible, 5@5 1/4c for prime packers, 4 1/2@4 3/4c for No. 1 do and 3 3/4@3 7/8c for No. 2 do, 4 1/4@4 1/2c for city renderers, 4 3/4@4 7/8c for prime country, 3 1/2@3 5/8c for No. 2 do. Oleo-stearine in moderate demand and quotably steady at 8@8 1/4c.

GREASE—Quiet and steady at 3 1/4@3 1/2c for brown, 3 1/4@3 1/2c for yellow, 3 1/2@3 3/4c for house, 4@4 1/4c for B white, and 4 1/4@4 1/2c for A white.

COOPERAGE—Quiet and steady. Ash pork brls, $1.75@1.90; oak pork brls, $1.90@2.00; oak pork brls, $1.95@2.00; oak pork brls, 97 1/2@$1.00; lard tcs, $1.22@1.25. No sales.

WHISKY—Steady on a basis of $1.23 for finished goods.

HAY—Dull. Receipts, 736 tons; shipments, 10 tons. Sales on track: Not graded timothy, $9.00@12.50; not graded prairie, Iowa, $9.00. Free on board: Not graded timothy, $9.00@12.00.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $9.00@10.00, wheat straw at $6.00@6.50, and oat straw at $6.00@6.50.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Wheat—Receipts, 16,000 bu. Spot steady; No. 2 red, 91 3/4c nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern and 92 3/4c nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 96 3/4c f. o. b. afloat. Opening firmer. Wheat declined to rally later. Last prices were unchanged, except May, which closed 1/4c net lower. May closed 93 3/4c; July closed 88 3/4c; September closed 85 1/4c.

Corn—Receipts, 8,000 bu; exports, 207,452 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 56c elevator and 52 3/4c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 53 1/4c; No. 3 white, 53 3/4c. Option market was active and barely steady, closing steadier with wheat. Last prices were 3/4 up to 1/4c net lower; May closed 52 3/4c; July closed 52c.

Oats—Receipts, 114,000 bu; exports, 195 bu. Spot firm; mixed oats, 26@32 lbs, 34 1/4@35c.

Cotton seed oil—Firm. Petroleum—Easy.

Sugar—Raw unsettled; fair refining, 4 5/8c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 3/4c; molasses sugar, 3 3/4c; refined quiet.

Quotations on Coffee.

Coffee—Spot Rio, steady; mild firm; Cordova, 9@12c. Futures opened at a decline of 5 points. The close was quiet, net unchanged, to 5 points lower. Sales, 35,250 bags.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close.
May	6.70	6.75	6.70	6.75	6.75
July	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.85	6.85
September	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05	7.05
October	7.05	7.10	7.05	7.10	7.15
December	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.35	7.35

Quotations on Cotton.

Cotton—Spot closed steady, 10 points higher; middling uplands, 7.95c; middling gulf, 8.20c; sales, 2,725 bales. Futures opened firm and closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close.
May	7.47	7.53	7.42	7.51	7.53
June	7.50	...	...	7.41	7.26
July	7.41	7.53	7.40	7.50	7.33
August	7.40	7.47	7.32	7.42	7.32
September	7.32	7.42	7.32	7.42	7.42
October	7.61	7.70	7.57	7.68	7.50

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand; prices 2 points higher; American middling fair, 4.72d; good middling, 4.40d; middling, 4.24d; low middling, 4.08d; good ordinary, 3.90d; ordinary, 3.74d; sales, 8,000 bales, including 7,500 American; receipts, 10,200 bales, all American; futures opened quiet and closed firm.

Western Grain Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—Close: Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red cash elevator, 91 1/4@93c; track, $1.00@1.02; May, 89 1/4c; July, 78 3/4c. Corn—Cash scarce and strong; No. 2 cash, 48c; track, 50@51c; May, 47 1/4c; July, 78 3/4c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 cash, 29 1/4c; track, 31 1/4@32c; May, 29 1/4c; July, 27 1/4c; No. 2 white, 33@33 1/2c. Lead—Steady, $4.50. Spelter, weak, $5.00.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 5.—Wheat—May closed at $1; July, 94 3/4@94 1/4c; September, 80 3/4c. Cash wheat was inclined to move a little slow today. No. 1 northern closed at $1.02 1/4@$1.03. Flour—First patents, $5.50@5.60; second patents, $5.30@5.40; first clears, $4.00@4.10. Flax—Cash closed lower at $1.35 1/2. Bran—In bulk, $12.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 5.—Close: Wheat—Firm; May 85 1/4c; July, 73 1/4c; September, 70 1/4@70 3/4c. Cash, No. 2 hard, 88@94c. Corn—Lower; May, 44 3/4@44 1/2c; July, 43 1/4@43 3/4c; September, 42c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 31@32c. Receipts, wheat, 22 cars.

DULUTH, Minn., May 5.—Close—Wheat, to arrive: No. 1 northern, 93 1/4c; on track, No. 1 northern, 93 3/4c; July, 93 1/4c; September, 86 3/4c. Oats—To arrive and on track, 29 1/4c. Receipts—Wheat, 2,487 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 3,800 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 5.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 northern, 91@91 1/2c; No. 2 northern, 95@96c; $1.00; July, 83 1/4c bid. Oats—Steady; standard, 31 1/2@32c. Corn—Firmer; No. 3, 47 1/2@48 1/2c; July, 46 3/4@47c asked.

PEORIA, Ill., May 5.—Corn—Higher; No. 3 yellow, 49c; No. 4, 48c; no grade, 46@47c. Oats—Steady; No. 3 white, 30@30 1/4c.

TOLEDO, O., May 5.—Cloverseed—Cash, $7.00; October, $5.75; prime timothy, $1.50.

Foreign Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Wheat—Spot dull; No. 1 California, 6s 8 1/2d. Futures steady; May, 6s 9 1/2d; July, 6s 6 1/2d; September, 6s 4 1/2d. Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 4s 2 1/2d; American mixed, old, no stock; futures quiet; May, 4s 2 1/2d; July, 4s 2 1/2d.

IN FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, May 5.—Money was in strong demand in the market today. Discounts were firm. Prices on the stock exchange were heavy. The market closed unsettled, though the tone was a shade better. Consols sagged on realizations and closed a fraction above the lowest quotations of the day. Americans opened weak, but rallied later. The improvement continued until they were well above parity, with Union Pacific the feature, but they closed unsettled. Foreigners were steady. Paris supported specialties, and Russians were steadier. Imperial Japanese government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 101 1/4.

BERLIN, May 5.—There was considerable realization on the bourse today, investors being influenced according to report by the anti-German articles in the British press.

PARIS, May 5.—Prices on the bourse today were weak, owing to the unfavorable American advices, but at the closing they had an upward tendency. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 88.10, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 510.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

	Thursday.	Friday. 4 p. m.	Friday. 4 p. m.	Thursday's N. Y.	N. Y. equity,
Atchison	85	84 3/4	84 3/4	84 3/4	84 3/4
Do pfd	106	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	104 1/2
Can. Pacific	162 1/2	161 1/4	161 1/4	146 1/2	146 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	49	49	49	48 3/4	48 3/4
Chi. G. Western	21	20 1/2	20	19 3/4	
C., M. & St. P.	177	173 1/4	169	168 1/2	
Erie	41 1/2	41 1/4	41	41 1/4	
Do 1st pfd	80 1/2	77 1/4	77 1/2	76 1/4	
Do 2d pfd	68	66 1/4	66	64 1/4	
Illinois Central	153 1/2	152 1/2	150 1/4	150 1/2	
Louis. & Nash.	146 1/2	146 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	
M., K. & T.	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	
N. Y. Central	146 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	139	
Nor. & West.	79 1/2	79	77	77	
Ont. & West.	55 1/4	55 1/4	48 3/4	48	
Pennsylvania	71	71	70 1/2	68 1/2	138 1/4
Reading	47 1/2	47	47	45 1/2	91 1/2
Do 1st pfd	47	47	47	45 1/2	92
Do 2d pfd	44	44	44	43 3/4	
Southern Ry.	31 1/4	30 1/4	29 1/4	30	
Do pfd	98	98 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	
Southern Pacific	68	68 1/4	67 1/2	65 3/4	
Union Pacific	122	122 1/2	120	117 3/4	
Do pfd		100 1/4	97 1/2	97 1/4	
U. S. Steel	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/4	30 1/4	
Do pfd	102 1/2	102 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	
Wabash	19 1/2	19 1/2	19	19	
Do pfd	31 1/2	31 1/2	31	29 1/4	40 1/4
Consols, 85 15-16. New York equivalent, 90.					

Naval Stores.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Rosin—Quiet. Turpentine—Quiet, 60 1/4@60c.

CHARLESTON, N. C., May 5.—Turpentine—Steady, 60 1/2c. Rosin—Nothing doing.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 5.—Spirits turpentine—Firm, unchanged. Rosin—Firm, unchanged. Tar—Firm, $1.80. Crude turpentine—Firm, $2.50, $4.00, and $4.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 5.—Turpentine—Firm, 59 1/2@59 3/4c. Rosin—Firm; quote A, B, C, $2.97 1/2@3.00; D, $3.05; E, $3.12 1/2; F, $3.17 1/2; G, $3.22 1/2; H, $3.45; I, $3.50; K, $3.70; M, $3.75; N, $3.80; W, G, $3.90; WW, $4.10@4.15.

INTERESTING TRADE GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

If some recent advices from the southwest are to be believed, the wheat trade has lost the promise of an unusually early winter wheat harvest which was given by the exceptional weather for the growth of the plant during March, when the crop was at one time called two weeks ahead of the usual average. It is claimed the gain has all been lost because of backward weather during April and that there is a chance now even for a late harvest. As it is generally believed stocks of old wheat will be scarce by the first of July, a matter of a difference of a week or two in the movement of new wheat may prove an important consideration to speculative shorts in the July deliveries, a consideration which doubtless had something to do with the widening out of the July premium over the September by 1/4c yesterday. Because of wet harvest the last year or two it has been impossible to tell just how much hard winter wheat could be brought to this market in July, and there has been no fair test of the possibilities in that direction since hard winter wheat was made deliverable on contracts here. Most Kansas authorities agree on the loss of the previous gain in time. A Kansas City message to Logan-Bryan said: "It is conceded that this cold, unseasonable weather has held the wheat back so much that the two weeks' start over previous seasons is entirely lost. Feeling is more uncertain over the outcome and estimates of the yield are being reduced." Houston wired Shearson-Hamill: "Frost will not do much direct damage. It will not injure wheat at all and would only nip off top of corn. It wouldn't kill it. Worst feature is that cold, dry weather is retarding growth and wheat is not spreading out and growing thick on the ground as it should do. All prospect of early harvest is gone and a week or more of cold, dry weather will give us a late harvest."

Cash brokers called the wheat market quieter, and the demand chiefly for spring wheat and choice red winter. Sales aggregated 70,000 bu, about half of the total spring. Prices of all grades were about steady. At Minneapolis there was an advance of 1 3/8c to $1.02 1/4 for No. 1 northern in store, and Duluth was up 3/8c at 93 1/4c. Kansas City quoted No. 2 hard at 88@94c f. o. b. There was the same fair demand for corn for domestic consumption and none for export. Sales totaled 250,000 bu, the greater part yellow. The increased demand for oats was still noticed, sales 275,000 bu, the total well scattered among the different houses in the trade. Prices in the northwest were still something of an attraction to eastern buyers and local houses sold 400,000 bu from the northwestern points, part sold on Thursday.

Eastern roads have announced a reduced tariff on corn and oats to the seaboard, effective Monday, May 8, a cut of 2 1/2c per 100 lbs. on domestic and 1c on export business. The new rates are 15c on domestic and 14c on export business, the reduction equal to about 1 3/5c a bu on corn and 3/4@7/8c on oats, domestic business, and 1/2@3/4c on corn and 1/4@3/8c on oats, export business. The cut was not asked for by Chicago grain shippers and will be of no help on corn except on rush shipments, as it is still more than the lake and rail rates. On domestic business the rail rate to New York is 8 3/8c a bu on corn, compared with a lake and rail rate of 6 3/8c, and the export rate 7c, compared with 4 3/4c lake and rail. The all rail rate on oats to New York is closer to the lake and rail tariff, 4 3/4c to 4 5/8c domestic, and 4@4 1/4c export.

Sales are expected by some to increase in a week or ten days, especially if weather continues to favor planting. The bulls still are counting on small acceptances and no great run of consigned corn. One or two houses reported a larger number of notices of corn consigned to them from Illinois and Iowa.

As the result of the recent rally in prices of cash wheat local millers have advanced flour prices about 20c from the recent low point and the flour demand, which had begun to show some signs of improvement, has become dull again. Conditions seem to be similar in Minneapolis, as a message to Ware-Leland said: "Cash demand only fair, except for No. 1 northern, but buyers generally indifferent. Flour sales improved, but small. A steady market may bring buyers in again, but we bull wheat as soon as the buyer sticks up his head."

"The best posted men at Kansas City say prospects for wheat were never better than now," said Henry Rumsey, who returned from that market yesterday. "Talk of fly is not at all general, and the reports from Nebraska of fly south of the Platte are exaggerated because they never were affected there before. Sentiment in Kansas City is bullish on Chicago corn but bearish on theirs, and they expect a good movement from Nebraska in a few days when farmers get out of the field."

Claims of damage to wheat in Texas by rust and bad weather are corroborated by the Medlin Milling company of Fort Worth, who write McReynolds: "The crop in Texas is deteriorating, and has been for the last two weeks. If the weather conditions do not change soon our wheat crop will be cut short. It is not probable that we will make any more wheat than we did last year with the present prospects, and conditions must change radically if we make as much."

Stocks of flour at eight principal markets of the country were 600,856 brls on May 1, compared with 775,495 brls a month ago and 1,012,402 brls on May 1, 1904. The falling off from last year's total shows how general has been the disposition among dealers and jobbers to allow stocks to run down to the lowest possible figure because of the high premiums which have been the rule for May wheat.

"The general condition of the winter wheat crop is satisfactory throughout the greater breadth of the belt," says the Modern Miller. "Some reports of red rust come from the southwest and occasional reference is made to it from other sections, where there has been much moisture. There are also reports that Hessian fly has appeared in the wheat. No damage, however, is so far indicated."

Exports from both coasts and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's are:

	Wheat and flour, bu.	Corn, bu.
This week	2,715,000	2,716,000
Last week	1,260,000	1,886,000
Last year	1,192,000	523,000
Since July 1	52,887,000	69,979,000
Same period year ago	122,915,000	40,458,000

W. B. Bogert, just back from an eastern trip, says of crops and markets: "There is no activity in grains anywhere in the east. They are watching Chicago quotations, but doing nothing. I did not see a poor field of wheat anywhere east of Illinois. Oats look fine, too, and in Virginia are knee high."

The corn pit was the recipient of personal visits from Patten and Frazier, each of whom showed his confidence that other kinds of corn than May corn were worth having by buying about 100,000 bu of July.

A vote will be taken Monday on the proposition to make No. 3 corn deliverable on contracts at a 5c penalty, and on the regulation to govern the settlement of an excess or deficit on grain sold to arrive.

Advices from Illinois dealers along the Wabash and Illinois Central report some round lots of corn still back in the country and there were some requests for bids, but sales to arrive are still light.

Kansas City messages to McReynolds reported cash corn 1/2c lower and predicted the weather and the price would start a larger movement from the country.

Deliveries yesterday were 10,000 bu wheat taken in by Knight-Donnelley, 60,000 bu corn taken in by Bartlett-Frazier and Henry Parker, and 5,000 bu oats.

Estimated receipts for today are: Wheat, 5 cars; corn, 65 cars; oats, 71 cars; rye, 1 car; barley, 35 cars; hogs, 11,000 head.

Deliveries on May contracts were 10,000 bu wheat, 60,000 bu corn, and 5,000 bu oats.

The seaboard reported export sales of 40,000 bu Manitoba wheat.

BIG UNION PACIFIC ISSUE.

STOCKHOLDERS AUTHORIZE $100,000,000 OF NEW SHARES.

E. H. Harriman Does Not Disclose Purpose Except in Small Part—Moderate Gain in Cash Expected to Be Shown by Bank Statement Today—Annual Meeting of Tennessee Coal and Iron Company—Chicago Edison Firmer, Telephone Weak.

At Salt Lake City yesterday stockholders of the Union Pacific, in special session, voted the authorization of the $100,000,000 preferred stock which Mr. Harriman asked. There were represented in the meeting 1,118,027 shares, of which there were voted in favor of the Harriman measure 1,117,186 shares.

Mr. Harriman is now in a position to prosecute any plans he may have in mind, but which have not been disclosed. As far as can be learned there is no lack of harmony among the stockholders in Union Pacific, and if there were it is not probable it would have been shown at the meeting, since Mr. Harriman's strength must have been known from the beginning.

Of the use or uses to which the proceeds of the sale of the stock is to be put there has been no disclosure, with the exception that about one-third would be employed in the payment of Atchison stock acquired some time since.

Lake Shore Sells Debentures.

It was announced yesterday that the Lake Shore had sold to J. P. Morgan & Co. $10,000,000 4 per cent debentures. It was thought that with the proceeds the Lake Shore would purchase from Morgan & Co. a large block of Erie stock. It was asserted that Mr. Morgan had been gradually accumulating Erie shares, having in mind such disposition of them as is credited with being a part of the transaction here noted.

Bank Statement Forecast.

Known movements of money for the week indicated a moderate gain in cash by the New York banks. The net results of the interior movement was a gain of $958,000 by the banks, against which there was a loss by them to the subtreasury of $713,000.

New National Banks in April.

The organization of new national banks in the United States during the month of April was less in number than for the month of March, though the amount of capital added to the system was in excess of the record that has been made for a number of months.

The number of new banks was 42. The authorized capital amounted to $4,420,000. This increase is accounted for by the organization of a new bank in St. Louis with $2,000,000 capital. Of the banks organized during April, twenty-nine, with capital aggregating $770,000, were banks with individual capital of less than $50,000, and thirteen with capital aggregating $3,650,000 were banks with individual capital of $50,000 or over.

CHICAGO TO BE SEAPORT TOWN.

Commercial Association Planning to Secure Larger Foreign Market.

WILL TALK AT LUNCHEON.

Trade Missionaries Return Well Pleased with Their Tour of the West.

"Chicago a seaport town" is to be the motto of the Chicago Commercial association after today. A luncheon is to be held at the Auditorium at 1:30 to discuss foreign trade relations and every foreign consul in the city has received an invitation.

It is the plan of the association to arrange through the diplomatic representatives of European countries a way by which Chicago will become a seaboard market. Heretofore it has been necessary for shippers to secure a New York bill of lading. A Chicago bill of lading is what the association now is trying to obtain. This will give the people of Europe a wider acquaintence with the name of the western city and it will mean a larger foreign market for Chicago goods.

"The members," said Frank Hibbard, "are enthusiastic about the prospects of extending trade. Our delegation, which returned today from the Pacific coast, reports that Chicago is solid in the northwest. Now that we are assured of an increased domestic trade we shall reach out over seas. Beside securing a wider field for the sale of Chicago merchandise we expect that the conference at the Auditorium will result in the importation of a larger assortment of goods into Chicago. Hereafter we intend that importations shall come direct. We want all Europe to know that New York isn't all America; that Chicago is at least a big slice of it."

Eleven "Missionaries" Return.

Eleven of the Chicago business men who went on a missionary trip to tell the western merchants what a fine town they have here on Lake Michigan returned from their trip yesterday to find the city facing the most serious labor disturbance of its history. Through Utah, Wyoming, and Nebraska they found their words of praise partly offset by newspaper reports of the big strike.

"But we weren't discouraged," said John H. Hardin. "We went right on saying what we had set out to say, and played our parts until the curtain fell. We managed to persuade the westerners that the strike reports had been exaggerated. We were sincere in that. The situation is not as serious as the telegraph reports indicated.

"St. Louis no longer is the competitor with Chicago that it used to be. We have an exclusive market now in the northwest. Such cities as Spokane and Seattle do the bulk of their trading with Chicago. We did considerable business on our trip. We visited fifty-one towns. Each member of our party was acquainted with at least three representative merchants in each town. Whenever these merchants come to Chicago in the future they will look us up. They will call, also, at the rooms of the association in the Great Northern building, where they may receive advice as to the best firms with which to deal.

Royal Welcomes in the West.

"The entire west is interested in the teamsters' strike, but it has not made them wish to avoid Chicago. I was surprised when I reached home to find how quiet the city really is in contrast to what we imagined it would be."

"We couldn't have received more cordial welcomes anywhere than we received on this excursion," declared J. E. Defebaugh, secretary of the delegation. "Our purpose in conferring with our customers was not a selfish one. We represented 500 firms of our association, and around 2,000 business men. So the importance of our tour was greater than it seemed. Business at present in the west is the 'best ever.' The people have enough money, and the wheat crop is more than promising."

The expedition left Chicago April 12. The first stop was at St. Paul. The party toured through all the states of the northwest, and were entertained royally at every stop. Such cities as Helena, Seattle, Portland, and Cheyenne, they say, will remain indelibly stamped in their memories.

GET AUTO TAGS OR BE FINED.

City Electrician Allows Only Seven Days for Machine Owners to Obey Ordinance.

City Electrician Ellicott has given automobilists until May 15 to secure their number tags for 1905, and beginning with May 8 he will issue the new ones at his office in the city hall for one week only.

After May 15 every owner of an automobile who uses the 1904 number plate will be arrested and fined.

No new license is required from those who already have paid the original fee of $3 for the privilege of operating a machine, but every automobile will have to be provided with a new number plate, for which the fee is $1.

The figures in the new plates are five inches long and are of polished brass.

OPPOSES BURNING OF GARBAGE.

Ald. Raymer Says Reduction Method Is the Only Plan Tried with Success.

"There is only one successful method of disposing of garbage in large cities, and that is by the reduction method," said Ald. Walter J. Raymer, yesterday afternoon, in a talk at the Municipal museum on "Methods of Garbage Disposition."

"No crematory, so far as I know, has been successful in handling the problem," he said. "Garbage consists of 95 per cent water and you can't burn water.

"We have reached a time when the question of garbage disposal must be solved. A difficulty that confronts us is that our debt limit has been reached. A contract for five years would embrace an expense of $5,000,000. This money cannot now be raised."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MURINE is an EYE FOOD. Soothes and Quickly Cures Eye Ills.

BEEF CASE BONDS READY.

COUNSEL FOR PACKERS ARRANGE WITH MORRISON.

Prepare for Emergency in Event of Action by Federal Grand Jury—Indictments Are Not Expected Until the Close of the Session—More Valuable Testimony Is Heard—Interstate Commerce Comsission Coming to Investigate Private Lines.

Strong testimony in the investigation of the alleged beef trust is said to have been presented to the federal grand jury yesterday. Among the most important witnesses was Jesse P. Lyman, former president of the National Packing company. He was questioned by the jurors during more than one hour, and was notified to reappear next Monday when the jury reassembles.

John S. Miller, counsel for the packers, and Eugene H. Prussing, attorney for the Etna Trading company, were in consultation with District Attorney Morrison at night, and it was announced that the corporation representatives had made arrangements for giving immediate bonds for any of the men indicted. It has been definitely declared, however, that no indictments will be returned until the end of the session.

One Man Proves Good Witness.

One of the witnesses before the jury in the afternoon, it is said, revealed much valuable information because of his unpleasant experiences by reason of one of the big packing companies securing control of a smaller concern of which he was an official. This man is declared to have furnished the investigating body with figures, receipts, and way bills which may prove to be the best evidence yet obtained.

United States district attorneys have been asked to seek evidence among many concerns doing business with the firms at the stockyards.

G. S. Breyman, head of the Martin cash meat market in Horton, Kas., who was subpoenaed for May 10, sent the following letter to Judge Bethea:

You ask me to furnish you with some evidence regarding the beef trust. I did so at once, answering your questions as nearly correct as I understood them, and am certain the evidence is strong against the trust. There is a trust in existence and has been for some time. I could swear to this with a clear conscience. I would like to hear from you whether you received my letter in answer to yours.

Will Investigate Car Lines.

Word was received from Washington at night that members of the interstate commerce commission will arrive in Chicago today to begin hearings next week involving the private car lines operated by the beef, steel, harvester, and other interests accused of violating the Elkins anti-rebate law.

TO EXTEND "DRY" TERRITORY.

License Committee Recommends Passage of One Prohibition Ordinance and Defers Another.

Members of the Central Edgewater Improvement association appeared before the license committee of the council yesterday and urged the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquors in the territory bounded by Ridge avenue, Evanston avenue, Magnolia avenue, Bryn Mawr avenue, and Southport avenue.

Edward Peterson's saloon, at Evanston and Ardmore avenues, is the only one now in the territory, and the delegates said it exists merely for the dance hall connected with it. After some discussion the ordinance was recommended for passage.

A prohibition ordinance for the district bounded by Eighty-ninth street, Vincennes road, Ninety-fifth street, and Western avenue, came up for consideration and Austin J. Doyle, representing the Chicago Brewers' association, protested against its passage. He said an ordinance for the same territory had been defeated four years ago. The matter was referred to a sub-committee of Ald. Schmidt, Pringle, and Roberts for investigation.

FIVE NEW SMALLPOX CASES.

Health Department Ambulances Kept Busy Taking Patients to the Isolation Hospital.

Every available ambulance of the city health department was used yesterday to convey to the isolation hospital cases of smallpox which were found in all parts of the city. Five cases were found within two hours. They were:

Burezyk, Mary, 61 years old, 625 Dickson street.
Cronin, John H., 48 years old, 3814 Union avenue.
Fitzwalter, Herbert, 24 years old, 207 South Ashland avenue.
Harrington, John C., 42 years old, 307 Clark street.
Moore, George, 33 years old, 46 Custom House court.

Moore walked into the Harrison street police station and announced that he had smallpox. The detectives and policemen who were on reserve duty in the station at once found something to do in another part of the station.

With the five new arrivals there are now eighty-seven patients at the isolation hospital.

DISCHARGED FROM CITY HALL.

Water Inspector Frank Casper Ignores a Rule and Loses His Position.

Another city hall employé lost his position yesterday in the department under the control of Commissioner Patterson. The discharged man is Frank Casper, an inspector in the water department, living at 350 South Hermitage avenue. Last Monday he failed to report at the office. The rules require that all employés shall notify Supt. Nourse in writing of the cause of any absence, and Casper failed to do this. He was discharged in consequence. It is also said that he had been found remiss in his duties, having failed to visit several places which he had been sent to inspect.

Orders New Trial of $200,000 Suit.

A new trial of the $200,000 damage suit of the Star and Crescent Milling company against the city, the sanitary district, and the Jackson & Corbett company was ordered by the branch Appellate court yesterday. The plaintiff alleged that it had been injured through the building of the Randolph street bascule bridge. The Circuit court dismissed the case on demurrer.

Rheumatism, more painful in this climate than any other affliction, cured by Prescription No. 2851, by Elmer & Amend.

BRICK COMBINE CALLED ILLEGAL.

Branch Appellate Court Judges Say It Is "a Monopoly for Monopoly."

MUST PAY BIG DAMAGES.

George Hinchcliff Is to Get $15,000 Because His Business Was Ruined.

The branch Appellate court yesterday denounced the Chicago brickmakers' agreement with the builders and labor unions as "a monopoly for monopoly." It also ordered the combine to pay $15,000 to George Hinchliff of Hobart, Ind., for ruining his business.

Hinchliff was making 15,000,000 bricks a year at a profit of $10,000 annually prior to the formation of the combination of the Chicago brick manufacturers, builders, and union laborers in 1898. Since then he has lost his $50,000 plant by foreclosure proceedings and has been fighting the "trust" in the courts for damages.

The court's decision, although finding that monopoly existed and had doubled the price of brick in Chicago within a year, was nevertheless in part a victory for the manufacturers. The Circuit court two years ago awarded Hinchliff $22,000. He will lose $7,000 of that amount as the result of the upper court's decision.

Suit for Ruin of Business.

An agreement made between D. V. Purington and other manufacturers of brick with the Masons and Builders' association, acting with the union, gave the builders a rate of $1 a thousand less for brick than was given to outsiders, and if the builders bought brick outside the combination the unions of hodcarriers and brick layers refused to handle them. This agreement shut Hinchliff's product out of the Chicago market.

To Hinchliff's suit for loss of his plant and the ruin of his business the brick makers replied they had entered into no unlawful combination and had made no agreements that were not perfectly lawful. The Appellate court's reply to the argument has been:

"A single act or agreement may be lawful and even unobjectionable in itself and yet form a part of a series of acts and agreements which are unlawful, designed and made with an intention to interfere with public, personal, and property rights in unlawful ways.

"Monopoly for Monopoly."

"The builders did not, it is true," said the court, speaking through Judge Freeman, "absolutely bind the brickmakers to sell only to members of their association, yet such was the practical effect. They fixed a trade discount of $1 a thousand from the contract price to be given to such members exclusively and fined the brickmakers the same amount in case any of them should sell to outsiders. The effect was to give the builders a practical monopoly in exchange for their agreement not to buy brick except of members of the manufacturers' association. It was monopoly for monopoly."

The court declared the form of the conspiracy was not material; the results of its operation fixed its character in the eyes of the law. Hinchliff's business had undoubtedly been interfered with by the combine and the combination could offer no excuse for its operations.

The judges declared that lawful competition in trade may have the effect of creating a monopoly in those who survive the struggle. Such competition is held legitimate, however, and not actionable in law, although its effect may be similar to that brought about by unlawful means employed to destroy competition. That such an event may happen, in the opinion of the court, is no excuse or justification for the methods employed by the combination in which Purington and his colleagues figured.

Commander Eva Booth Coming.

Commander Eva Booth of the Salvation army is to make a tour through the principal cities of the western states. She will visit Chicago, Kansas City, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and El Paso.

She will be in Chicago on Saturday and Sunday, May 13 and 14. On Saturday evening she will conduct a united officers and soldiers' council at the Princess rink, and on Sunday she will speak afternoon and evening in Orchestra hall on Michigan avenue.

Open Until 10 Tonight!
You can have a Diamond charged on easy payments. Call. Loftis Bros. & Co., 3d Fl., 92 State.

Mandel Brothers

Immense purchase boys' sample suits at a third less than usual

Second floor, State street.

SAMPLE suits in a great many styles (10 to 25 of each) purchased from a first class maker of boys' clothing, at a price concession that represents a clear saving to purchasers of $2 and 2.50 on each suit. But more wonder will be expressed at the quality—the fineness of material, the workmanship, the style—unquestionably the greatest opportunity of the season, suit, $5.

Children's wash suits shown in a wide assortment of styles and materials, which conform to the best modes of the season; made in plain linen, galatea cloth, pique, duck and madras; cut in sailor, Eton, Russian and the popular kilt styles; size 2½ to 12 years. Prices range from 1.50 to $10.

Youths' smart suits 12.50

Our 12.50 suit is guaranteed all wool—cheviots, tweeds, serges, worsteds and homespuns, single or double-breasted.

Youths' cravenette coats $10

At $10—a lot of smart coats, which we purchased especially for this great sale; choice of lot; with or without belt.

Boys' sweaters $1

All-wool sweaters, very neatly knit, not too heavy; jerseys, blue, black, white and fancy, placed on sale at $1 to 2.50.

Boys' negligee shirts $1

Negligee shirts and blouses, many pretty patterns in percale, cheviot and madras, a very economical garment, $1 to 1.50.

Girls' confirmation dresses exclusive showing

Second floor, State street.

CRISP, fresh and spotlessly white fabrics, exquisitely fashioned into dresses of incomparable grace, which are extremely appropriate for the occasion and most serviceable afterwards.

Girls' one-piece white organdie dresses, deep round collar, trimmed with dainty lace insertion and edging, gathered skirt with lawn drop skirt—a perfect model, very handsomely finished, $5.

Pretty styles in Swisses, Persian lawns and nets, at from 7.50 to $25.

Misses' and juniors' two-piece white dresses, sheer swisses; waist yoke style with deep bertha, pretty lace insertions and edge; skirt shirred at top, deep hem with lace insertion; special at $10.

Exclusive styles in lawns, net and dotted Swisses, from 12.50 to $40.

Girls' reefers *and* coats at clearance prices

Girls' jaunty reefers and three-quarter coats, in novelty mixtures & cheviots; loose back with strap belt, at 4.75.

Girls' reefers & three-quarter coats in coverts, cheviots and novelty mixtures; fancy trimmings and braids, at 6.75.

Girls' smart colonial hats

Third floor, Wabash avenue.

AN effective model in children's and misses' colonial hats is made of rough, mixed straw braids, trimmed with rosette of velvet ribbon and a quill; another is of Jap braid trimmed with straw rosettes. Very pretty and becoming hats, special at 1.45.

In fancy rough braid colonials we show two different styles—one trimmed with brush and silk cord tassels, other with pompon. We have these also in plain white and in mixed braid. Price, 2.45.

Fine Milan straw hats, trimmed with silk cord and tassels and a silk pompon, special at 3.50.

Children's dressy hats, in lace and fancy straws, trimmed with flowers and ribbons, 45.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

State and Madison Sts., building formerly occupied by Schlesinger & Mayer.

Men's Seasonable Top Coats. Special Values.

THESE offerings meet the special needs of men in Chicago, where it is top coat season all the year round. Every man wants a light, dressy coat for the occasional lake trip, and the cool evenings that come unannounced. This section gives it to him at small cost—gives him all the style and "dress" the high priced tailor can give him and does it for much less money. *Second floor.*

These coats are correct in every detail and faultlessly tailored. They come in the knee length, "topper" and raincoat styles. Special values at three prices:

$15, $18, $25.

Men's Gray Mixed Suits—Splendid assortment in single and double breasted styles. Every new style detail can be found in each garment—prices $25.00 and..... $18.00

Men's and Young Men's Blue Serge Suits—Cut in the single and double breasted styles; have long cut coat with long center vent; every coat lined with black alpaca. Decidedly smart suits..... $15.00

Vests—175 fancy vests, left from 20 different lines; every one an extra value; nearly all sizes; special clearing price..... $1.50

The Great May Sale of Sample Hosiery at 25c.

For Men—For Women.

IT is still in progress with the assortments practically unbroken in spite of remarkable selling. And it is proving the most satisfactory May sale we have ever had. Assortments are larger and values better than ever—points that are demonstrated every day by the satisfaction customers find in them. *First floor.*

Assortments are made up of manufacturers' samples—trade winning, selected stock. Because the goods have been handled as samples—but not otherwise impaired—we are selling them at an average of half regular prices. Some few of kinds of hosiery represented at 25 cents a pair.

Lace hosiery, black and colors.
Figured lisle hose.
Plain black cotton hose, split sole.
Lace hosiery, allover and boot.

25c

Striped lisle hose. Dotted lisle hose.
Plain black cotton hose, white feet.
Plain lisle embroidered hose. Drop stitch lisle hose. Outsize cotton hose

Men's Low Shoes: Special.

IN THE BASEMENT STORE.

THIS warm weather sounds the call for low shoes. We are prepared for it with one of the most complete and attractive lines in the city. Every new and correct style in shapes and leathers is to be found in this new section. The prices quoted here are special values.

Men's Sample Low Shoes—Tan, black and patent leather; sizes 6 to 8; widths B, C and D only..... $2.35

Men's High or Low Shoes—Black, tan and patent leather in newest lasts, all sizes, $3.50 and..... $3.00

Walk-Over
Shoe for Men & Women

$3.50 $4.00

EACH of the parts that go into a WALK-OVER shoe is chosen for individual excellence. It is the proof of this excellence which wins WALK-OVER trade. The shoes are graceful. They show STYLE in every line. They prove strength in every day of wear.

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There's a saying, "What you don't know won't hurt you," does not apply to cigars. Many so-called "clear" Havana cigars foisted upon the unsuspecting smoking public are made from Mexican and Florida leaf, and are very injurious to the sensitive palate and throat, and yet in appearance resemble Havana tobacco, but cost very much less to produce than from the genuine Havana leaf.

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All Havana Cigar

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